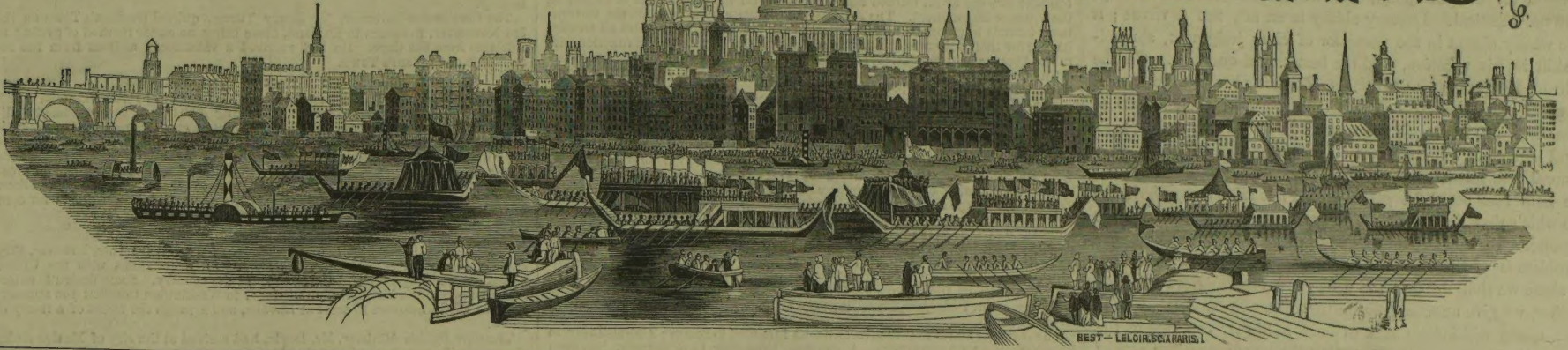


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1848.

[SIXPENCE. WITH VIEW OF PARIS GRATIS.]

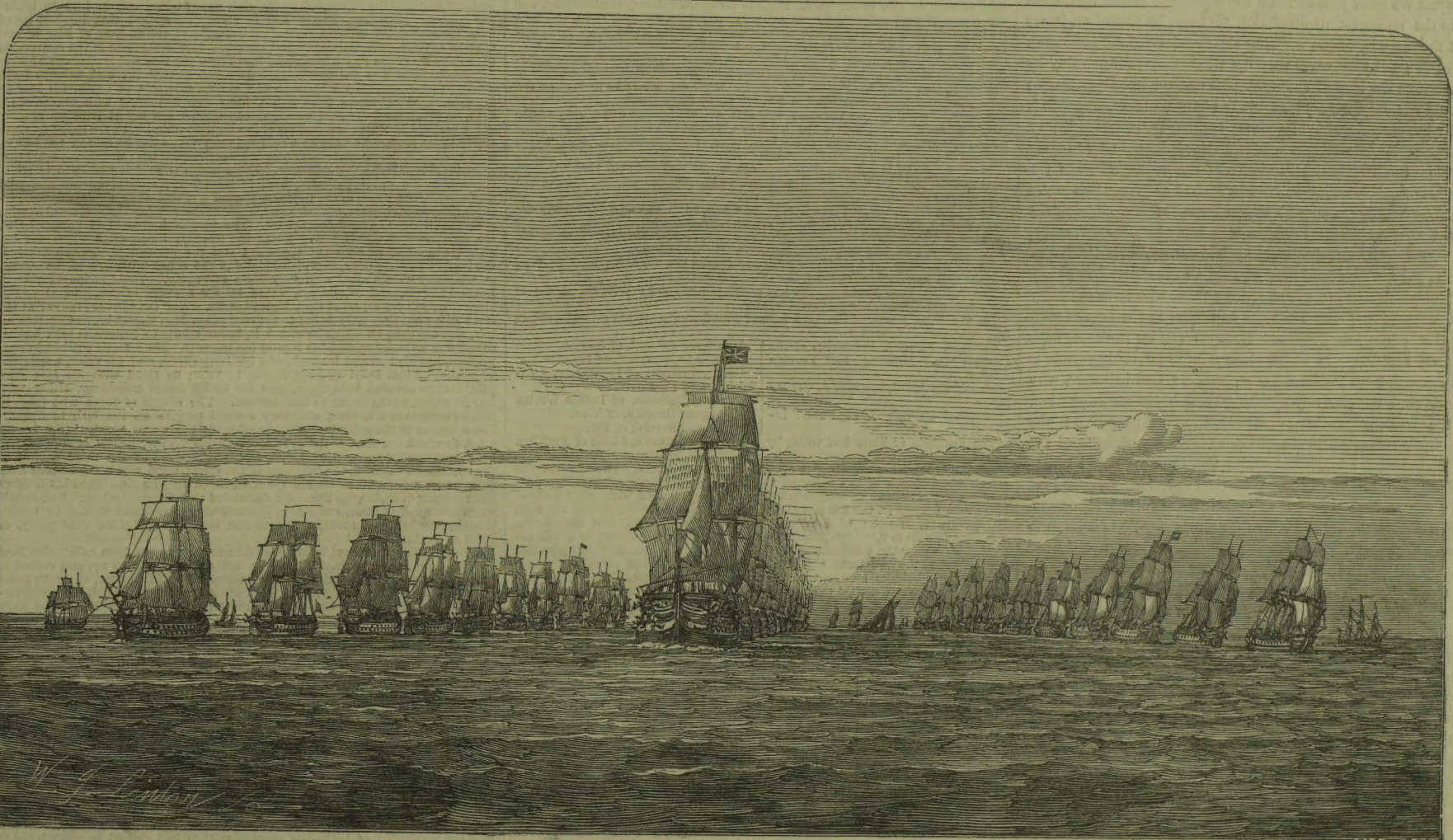
## POPULAR COLLEGES.

A STRIKING article appears in the current number of the *Westminster Review*, on the ignorance of the working classes in England, and the probable influence that ignorance may have on our future political and social condition. We cannot agree with all the positions of the writer, and must also say that much of the force of the article is derived from exaggeration both of style and fact. Still there is, unhappily, truth enough in it to claim attention. We refer to the paper called "Popular Colleges;" it is an earnest pleading for more education for the poor, and of a better sort than has hitherto been attempted, and that not limited to the years of childhood. The mode of securing it, is the establishment of "Colleges," where adults can receive instruction of a higher kind than the mere reading and writing of the ordinary schools, to which only the poor have access for too short a section of their lives. As a statement of the perils which surround us and our institutions, springing from popular ignorance, the following extract is alarming enough:—

"The Bechuanas, the Caffres, the Moors, the Affghans, the Creoles, the Greenlanders, the Mohawks, the Gondoliers, the Polish refugees, the Hybrids of Canada, the Thugs and the Mamelukes, the wild Celt and the untameable Gael, have all successively drawn forth the eloquence or the applause of St. Stephen's; while, until very recently, it never appears to have occurred to our senators that a process was going forward in every tavern and smithy of the country, that would in a few years put all our institutions into jeopardy, and go nigh to the forfeiture of that glorious estate which our forefathers won, and Providence has so long preserved to us. Such is the present crisis of the national fortunes. Over millions of the working classes several of the lamp-post orators we could name wield an influence far greater than that of the Throne and the Parliament. Not the parochial churches, but the lowly ranters' chapels, or those of the other unendowed and often letterless sectaries, win the very small church-going portion of the operatives of England. The laws are submitted to, rather than approved; other institutions are tolerated, instead of exciting admiration and grati-

tude. Capital is regarded as the robber of labour, instead of its patron and brother. Parochial relief is no longer dreaded as a badge. The police are treated as spies, instead of being supported as defenders. Classes are in hostile array. The religious sects are at the red heat of feud warfare. The tavern has become the Englishman's half home; secret orders are on the increase, and, meanwhile, the great majority of England's workmen can neither read these pages with profitable facility, nor write an ordinary letter of business with the least regard to the proprieties of expression or the laws of grammar."

Have we no consolation under all these afflictions? Too much of it is true, but, as we above intimate, there is some exaggeration. For instance, the inability to write a letter with a proper regard to "the proprieties of expression, or the laws of grammar," is shared by many rich, and some illustrious men, who have had the best education wealth could purchase. The Duke of Wellington, for example, writes English as Talleyrand said he talked French, "with a great deal of courage," and a soldierly defiance of Lindley



THE CHANNEL FLEET, 1790.

### VAN DIVISION.

THE HON. SAMUEL BARRINGTON, ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

	Guns.	
1. Brunswick ..	74	Captain Sir Hyde Parker
2. Marlborough ..	74	Captain Samuel Cornish
3. Barfleur ..	98	Rear-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B.
4. Hannibal ..	74	Captain Robert Calder
5. Colossus ..	74	Captain John Colpoys
6. Bombay Castle ..	74	Captain Hugh C. Christian
7. Edgar ..	74	Captain J. T. Duckworth
8. Royal George ..	120	Captain A. J. P. Molloy
9. Bedford ..	74	Hon. Admiral Barrington
10. Bellona ..	74	Captain T. Pringle
		Captain Robert Man
		Captain F. T. Hartwell

### CENTRE DIVISION.

ADMIRAL EARL HOWE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, LEADING.

	Guns.	
1. Queen Charlotte ..	120	Admiral Earl Howe
2. Alcide ..	74	Rear-Admiral Hon. Leveson Gower, Captain of the Fleet
3. Victory ..	120	Captain Sir Roger Curtis
4. Courageux ..	74	Captain Sir Andrew S. Douglas
5. Gibraltar ..	80	Captain John Knight
6. Formidable ..	98	Captain Alton Gardner
7. Valiant ..	74	Captain Samuel C. Goodall
8. Egmont ..	74	Captain Hon. Keith Stewart
9. Arrogant ..	74	Captain H. R. H. Duke of Clarence, K.G.
10. Princess Royal ..	98	Captain Charles Hope
11. Illustrious ..	74	Captain John Henshaw
		Rear-Admiral Rotham
		Captain J. Holloway
		Captain Alexander Edgar

### REAR DIVISION.

SIR ALEXANDER HOOD, VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, K.B.

	Guns.	
1. Cumberland ..	74	Captain John McBride
2. Vengeance ..	74	Captain Sir Thomas Rich, Bart.
3. London ..	98	Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, K.B.
4. Saturn ..	74	Captain W. Dornett
5. Colloden ..	74	Captain Rt. Linzee
6. Dictator ..	64	Captain Henry Collins
7. Orion ..	74	Captain West
8. Impregnable ..	98	Captain Charles Chamberlayne
9. Magnificent ..	74	Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.
10. Carnatic ..	74	Captain Richard Onslow
		Captain J. Ford

## NATIONAL DEFENCE.—THE CHANNEL FLEET—1790.

On the 5th of May, under authority of the King in Council, the Admiralty issued warrants for the equipment of the fleet. Admiral Barrington put to sea with the first division of the fleet on the 28th of June.

In July, Earl Howe followed with another division, leaving 23 sail of the line, including 6 three-deckers, in a forward state of equipment at the different ports. The two divisions, uniting in Torbay, formed a force of 31 sail of the line, including 8 three-deckers, attended by 9 frigates, 6 sloops of war, and 4 cutters: they sailed thence on the 17th of August to the westward.

The fleet was as speedily reduced to a peace establishment, and the noble exertions of the seamen having been acknowledged by a gratuity equal to three months' additional pay, they returned to their former occupations, proud of their important services.

The present agitated question of National Defence has induced us to give a copy of a Historical Picture by Walker, now in the possession of the Vice-Admiral of England, Sir Thos. Byam Martin, G.C.B., painted from a sketch taken at the time by an officer of the fleet, as a proof of what England did in the year 1790; and if England with limited, or rather comparatively limited means, in those days could make so noble an effort for either offence or defence, placing this country, as that armament did, in a position to defy all Europe, we have no fear but if the time should arrive to call for similar exertions, neither men or ships will be wanting to replace the distinguished names recorded in this Picture. But there is a moral attached to the incident we record that should not be lost sight of: the very expedition with which this fleet was equipped saved the country from a war, the cost of which, in men and money, is beyond the power of human calculation. It also proves (if proof

were wanting) that to maintain peace under the existing state of civilization, we must not neglect the means of war, and which means this country possesses beyond that of any other in the world. This is not altogether in her public establishments, which in many essentials are far more deficient than any of the great European powers; but will be found in those unexampled instances of private enterprise where machinery adapted to the manufacture of all the matériel of an army could in a few months supply more than the entire national establishments of Europe; and with this fact, we submit that a well-considered plan of training our militia, the people employed in the ports and coast of the island, with steam block-ships, in combination with our railways, a body of artillery, the arm most to be relied on (but most wretchedly deficient), is all we require to place ourselves in a position to render it impolitic for any country in the world to try our strength at home.



Murray. The Marquis of Londonderry's epistles do not bear parsing. We could select other members of the Peerage who cannot be trusted with a pen with the certainty of using it like a scholar. So far, the working men of England need not be reproached; in proportion to their numbers and their means, we believe they can produce readers and writers enough to rescue them from censure. In this point, the writer confounds two things that are not identical. Literary ability is an art, not a virtue; it may be wholly absent in the possessor of clear judgment, shrewdness, skill in his vocation, and the best moral qualities. On the other hand, the greatest acquirements do not always save a man from the deepest social degradation. Among the outcasts of London, driven to herd with the very dregs of the population, may be found persons to whom the best education has been given in vain. It is moral not intellectual strength that is wanted in such men; all the help that could be given would not raise them above the level to which they have sunk. The great question is, how can the moral power and energy be imparted both to individuals and classes? The problem is of the most awful difficulty, and in popular education alone we shall not find the whole solution. Before proceeding further, we give another passage from the same article:—

"The clergy will inform such as hold a higher estimate of the mental condition of our operatives, that their congregations consist almost entirely of the middle classes. From the pawnbroker they may learn to how great an extent the plagues of poverty and crime, reproducing each other, have penetrated into the body of the people, a very large proportion of whose Bibles, Sunday clothes, wedding-rings, and those humble trinkets that keep alive some taste in the cottage, are in constant pledge. The brewers can attest that their vats are kept in profitable activity by the hordes who live within a week's labour of starvation. The gin palaces derive their flaunting finery, the tilburies of their proprietors, their pretty barnmaids and smart waiters, from the multitudes who quaff their liquid fire with the price of their children's breakfasts, or their wives' garments. The vendors of pestiferous publications can inform our evidence seekers, that the vilest trash that ever braves decency in print all goes to the cottages, taverns, club-haunts, and shops of the poor. At the police station, they may also learn that the educated disorderly is scarcely one per cent. of the prisoners." "It is not too much to say that the majority of the working classes of this country are in a more generally degraded state than the Flatheads of the prairie, or the recently extinguished Mundans, the freebooters of Port Natal, or the stunted outcasts of the human race in New Zealand."

Here again we must join issue on some points; giving up intemperance to the strongest denunciation that can be passed on it, we deny that the majority of the working classes of England have sunk so low as this; the very work they do, what they produce day by day, contradicts the idea of such physical and mental degeneracy; society could not exist for a year if "the race" had so retrograded. It is merely the exaggeration of a clever enthusiast riding his theory to the extreme bounds of common sense. Nor is it true that "trashy literature" is exclusively the literature of the poor. Most of the peculiar class of works alluded to are published at prices that prove their sale is not among the poor. The one licentious newspaper of the London press singularly enough treats wholly of the aristocracy, or their connexions, or the wealthy classes. When talking of ignorance as the source of all evil, we ought to recollect how many proofs of its existence are given among those who have certainly been well educated. There are vices and flaws in the mental constitution that education does not cure. Who, for instance, buys the works on astrology, in which alone a large publishing trade is driven in London? They have buyers, readers, and believers, who are not poor, for comparatively speaking these books are expensive. Among the wealthy there is no lack of superstition; the very last work reviewed in the *Morning Post* is a defence of the belief in ghosts and apparitions. But the ignorance and superstition of wealth, and what should be education, do not lead to crime; why? Why is an educated man rarely found an inmate of a prison, or in the list of "disorderlies?" is it because he is educated merely, or because he is rich and exempted from countless temptations? But that the teaching of the people is altogether inadequate we fully agree; to the thousands who, as soon as their limbs and sinews are formed, must devote them to toil, education in childhood is an impossibility. The only substitute is, placing the means of mental improvement within reach of the adult workman; and "popular colleges," without the parade of academic splendour, are practical, and worth the trial, especially as existing institutions seem to be breaking down. To the following positions we can take no exception:—

"The time has evidently arrived when something should be done more efficient than has yet been attempted. More than half of the Mechanics' Institutes are already in ruins; and many of the expected cases are driven into a spurious prosperity by the help of balls and soirées, which, when they have arrived at the sating point, will leave the institutions without funds and classes, and without the religious friends whom these expedients always repel. If the voluntary principle can meet this state of educational need, well; but why does it not begin? There are ten localities in London where a popular college is the great desideratum. Filled with churches and chapels, with gigantic marts of Commerce and Halls of Justice, the dank stream of polluted existence flows on in boiling torrents, without a prophet to cast into it the element that would defecate the flood. No; it will be passing well if the voluntary principle can maintain the religious operations it has so magnificently created. The power and funds of a Government alone can come to the relief of the young virility of the operative masses; and it will atone, to generous hearts, for many a party miscarriage, if the Whig Government buckles itself heartily to this division of the public service."

AN association has been formed at Gratz, in Styria, among the richest and most influential persons of the country, against the pomp and parade of funerals, and their consequent expenditure. The members have bound themselves to keep within the lowest rates of the charges of the church, and distribute the savings among the poor of the town. This is said to have arisen from a late refusal of interment which made great outcry in Austria.

THE LAST AND BEST.—A correspondent of the *New York Spirit of the Times* says that Sam Laughman's last is good. A chap, walking out, came across "Ole Mose," sitting in the broiling sun, fishing. "Well Mose," said he, "what in the world are you doing there?" "Fifin." "What?" "Fifin." "Fishing! well, what's the reason you can't talk? what's in your mouth?" "Oh, nuffin but wums for bait!"

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

A painful impression had been produced by the imprisonment of Abd-el-Kader and his family, in violation of the pledge of the Duc d'Aumale that he should be conveyed to Egypt. "The conduct of the Emir in this circumstance accords fully with his reputation," says a Toulon letter. "He felt disappointed by, and indignant at, this breach of faith on the part of the French Government, but he bowed his head in resignation to the will of the Omnipotent." The Government means to anticipate the charge against Ministers to be brought forward by M. Odillon Barrot, founded on the alleged sale of a place in the Finance Department. The *Journal des Débats* announces that the Government intends to present a project of law to the Chambers, to prohibit all treaties having for their object to obtain the resignations of certain public functionaries in the Finance Department.

The Chamber of Peers voted, on Tuesday, the Address in reply to the King's Speech, by a majority of 144 to 23.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday the President read the address in reply to the Speech from the throne.

M. Billaut has deposited on the table of the Chamber the following amendment, which he meant to propose, to the 4th paragraph of the Address:—"We concur in the wish of your Majesty, by demanding, above all things, from your Government, to endeavour by every means to develop the morality of the population, and no longer expose itself to weaken it by fatal examples."

According to the *Presse*, Baron de Bussières is definitively appointed Ambassador of France at Naples. "The reluctance of the Emperor of Russia," says that journal, "to confer the title of Minister Plenipotentiary on M. Kisseleff, his Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, has obliged the French Government to abandon the project of sending the Marquis of Dalmatia to St. Petersburg. M. de Luteroth is to represent France at that Court, with the title of Chargé d'Affaires, and an annual salary of 100,000 francs. Count de Rayneval, the present Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, is still spoken of as the successor of M. Piscatory in Greece."

The *National* states that the Government intended to remove Abd-el-Kader to Villeneuve, near Chateauroux. A château, belonging to M. Masson, had been engaged for the purpose, and was being repaired and fitted out for the reception of the Emir.

The Government is endeavouring to induce the Emir to relinquish his determination of going to the East. Abd-el-Kader ought, in the first instance, to have been treated as Bou Maza was. He should have been taken to Paris instead of being shut up in a fortress. It would then have been much easier to have prevailed upon him to remain in France.

## ITALY.

The state of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces belonging to Austria, in the north of Italy, continues to present a most disturbed and menacing aspect.

The impatience of foreign misrule is reaching its highest point, and the people, if they are not more than ordinarily cautious, will but furnish the despotic enemies of their freedom and of justice with additional means of crushing their noblest and fondest hopes of political amelioration. Recent advices announce that a sanguinary collision had just taken place at Pavia, between the students and the Austrians. Six or seven persons had been killed, and thirty wounded. Subsequent to that affair, the celebrated University of Pavia was provisionally closed, and most of the students had left the town.

The police of Milan had sent 150 men of infantry and cavalry to surround the house of the Jockey Club, at two o'clock in the morning, and to summon the members present to retire. The establishment was afterwards closed. The grand theatre was entirely abandoned. It was said that a still more vigorous demonstration than that of the 3d would shortly be made. The young men belonging to the Lombardo-Venetian Noble Guard, instituted in 1838, at the coronation of the Emperor, at Milan, had all tendered their resignation. Magistrates, and even the Fiscal, loudly reproved the police and the Government.

The King of Sardinia is making large military preparations. The class belonging to the contingent of 1826, which would have served its time at the end of February next, as well as the class of 1827, are retained under arms. The class of 1825 is also called under arms as far as the infantry is concerned, and the classes of 1823 and 1824 for the Artillery. All the officers on leave, and men on furlough, have received orders to join their respective regiments. The additional forces thus called to arms amount to 25,000 men.

The Tuscan dominions have been of late disturbed by incendiary characters. Accounts from Pisa, of the 10th instant, mention that, after restoring order to a certain degree in that city, M. Ridolfi had left for Leghorn, where he arrived on the 9th. He immediately published a proclamation, recommending moderation to the people, and, in the evening, upwards of 5000 persons and a body of 500 civic guards assembled before the hotel in which he was lodged, with the other commissioners, and greeted them with cries of "Viva Ridolfi," and "Viva Leopold II!"

In the course of the night, M. Ridolfi caused the leaders in the recent riots to be arrested. This vigorous measure intimidated the disaffected, and the city was tranquil on the 10th.

At Turin, on the 14th instant, a grand funeral service was celebrated in the church of La Gran-Madre-de-Dio, in commemoration of the patriots murdered at Milan and Pavia by the Austrians. The most respectable inhabitants of the city, all dressed in deep mourning, assisted at the ceremony.

On the same day the Hereditary Prince of Parma left Turin for Parma; Pontremoli was surrendered to the Duke of Parma on the 8th.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa had appointed Prince Leopold, eldest son of the Archduke Renier, her universal legatee.

Letters from Rome of the 10th instant announce that the Pontifical Cabinet was composed as follows:—

Cardinal Ferretti, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Monsignor Amici, Minister of the Interior.

Cardinal Mezzofanti, of Public Instruction.

The Consulta of State had voted, by a majority of 20 to 4, a loan of a million of scudi.

At Naples the King continues to preside at daily councils. The state of the country, the deficit in the finances, the necessity of changing superannuated political forms become no longer practicable, were discussed with great animation at the sittings on the 3rd and 5th, but, as usual, no resolution was come to. M. Fortunato, Minister of Finances, has formally declared that the deficit already amounts to 2,500,000 ducats, notwithstanding the suspension of the annual drawing for the extinction of the public debt. This Minister has proposed a reduction of the army, and a part of the numbers of the law courts, as means of restoring a balance between the receipts and expenditure. The King, however, is said to have replied to the proposal for reducing the effective strength of the army, that, instead of doing so, he was firmly resolved to increase it by three regiments. The Duke de Sierra Capriola still resists; but it is generally believed that the King, in order to induce him to go into Sicily, will grant him certain discretionary powers for setting at liberty prisoners detained upon suspicion, or absolved by justice, but who are still kept in custody, and to grant, within certain districts, a species of civic guard.

The *Italiano* of Bologna, of the 8th, has the following:—"The new Duke of Parma left Modena precipitately after a serious altercation with the Duke of Modena, in which he declared that he regards as null and void the convention of 1844, for the cession of Guastalla in return for a loan of four millions (francs); that he is ready to refund the money, but not to deliver up the town."

## SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Diet met on the 14th instant, and resolved not to notice the Pope's protest against the violent measures of the Provisional Governments against religious communities in the Catholic Cantons, as they denied the right of any foreign Power to invoke the benefit of the Federal Pact, which only concerned Switzerland. The Diet denied the charges of sacrilege, and declared that even what irregularities were committed had been punished. It was further declared that the Nuncio and the upper clergy had been fomenters of troubles, and had encouraged the Sonderbund to resistance.

## SPAIN.

The Duke of Victory (Espartero) visited on the 12th inst. the President of the Council, the Minister of War, and the Captain-General of the Province. On the following day he took his seat in the Senate, next to the Duke of Baylen. After the sitting, General Narváez went up to him, shook him affectionately by the hand, and remained some time in close conversation with him.

The *Gazette* contains a despatch from the Captain-General of Catalonia, dated Llangostera, the 6th, announcing the submission of two Carlist chiefs and 17 of their men. "The measures adopted by the military authorities," adds the General, "and the co-operation of the civil authorities, the clergy, and of all the honourable inhabitants of the country, have been attended with the complete destruction of the factions, who, to the number of 2000, infested the mountainous districts during upwards of a year. The Cabecillas who, abandoned by their partisans, have not made their submission, or fled into France, shall not be suffered to rest in the woods where they conceal themselves, and, when taken, shall be punished with all the rigour of the laws."

Nothing decisive has yet been done relative to the impeachment of Salamanca. He threatens, it is said, retaliation against MM. Mon and Pidal, declaring that he is prepared to prove that the former, during his ministry, made away with £100,000 of the public money, which he invested in the French funds.

## RUSSIA.

M. de Glogoroff, Governor-General of the province of Kostrowna, in Great Russia, has just been dismissed from his office by the sentence of a court-martial, for having illegally arrested and detained several noble families of Poland.

On the 4th instant, 427 vessels, laden with grain for St. Petersburg, were detained by the ice in the port of Rybinsk, which is situated at the meeting of the two rivers, the Rybinska and the Volga. In order to preserve the grain, it was disembarked, and stored until the spring.

## PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, by a Cabinet order, published on the 7th, has formally forbidden the examinations in the prosecutions which have been instituted against the Poles to be extended to women. It is known that there is at Posen a

sisler of M. Sczaniecki, one of the accused parties, who is believed to hold in her hands more or less of the thread of the Polish conspiracy, and her name has been frequently mentioned in the course of the proceedings, but the Cabinet order prevents any process being executed against her.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the arrival of the *Glen Huntly* from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn that Colonel Somerset, with a detachment of troops, had made a forced march against the chief Pato, and defeated him with considerable loss. Sandilla is a prisoner in Graham's Town, where Umkle, a neutral, had also arrived. Macomo has taken refuge in Port Elizabeth. The two latter are now living on our bounty.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Young, quitted Graham's Town on the 3rd November, to return to England, there being no easier method of getting to Adelaide from the Cape. He had received a valedictory address from the inhabitants of Graham's Town.

## UNITED STATES.

We have received American papers to the 1st inst., by the *Hibernia*, which arrived on Sunday night at Liverpool, bringing £90,000 in specie. The intelligence in these papers is interesting. The drain of specie caused by the impossibility of obtaining what are thought good bills on England, or of remitting produce with a reasonable prospect of security, begins to be severely felt. Four banks of New York have, in consequence, suspended specie payments, and great uneasiness is felt generally in the money market. The prices of corn and flour have declined, but cotton still maintains its former rate. Large orders for corn and cotton have been received from England.

## MEXICO.

The Congress is still at Queretaro, inactive; by a decisive vote, however, they have rejected propositions declaring against all negotiations with the United States while her armies and fleets occupied the country. Some design is entertained of sending a Mexican Commissioner to Washington to solicit the appointment of Commissioners to meet at Havana, and arrange the terms of a treaty of peace.

The new British Minister, Mr. Doyle, had arrived at the city of Mexico under the escort of a squadron of American cavalry.

The new policy adopted by the United States' commanders in Mexico to subvert their commands out of the resources of the country, is now in progress.

Lord Palmerston had protested against the forcible levying of taxes upon English residents in Mexico to support the war with the United States. These levies were made some six months since, and the English residents at the time protested against them.

## CANADA.

The Canadian accounts are devoid of interest. It is said that the Ministry would lose four votes in Lower Canada, which would probably throw them into a minority.

## IMPEACHMENT OF SALAMANCA.—SCENE IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

The impeachment of Salamanca for misconduct, amounting to peculation and dishonesty in discharging the duties of Minister of Finance, took place on the 4th inst. The next day, says the correspondent of the *Times*, "the scene of confusion, of violence, and of mutual insult enacted in the Congress surpassed anything of a similar kind in the same place for many years back. It must have afforded a glorious subject to the scoffers at representative government, and, will, no doubt, be triumphantly adduced as an additional proof of the correctness of their judgment, by those who maintain that such a system is neither understood nor appreciated in Spain, and that it serves for little more than a means of success to impudent ignorance and charlatanism." The debate had extended to the close of the sitting of the 5th, when Pidal rose to make his second speech against Salamanca. It is the misfortune of this man "that he scarcely ever rises to address the Chamber without being the cause of tumult, more or less violent. His insulting gesticulation, his arrogant regard, his provoking language, never fail to rouse bad blood. This infirmity of his nature—for such it must be—is the cause that Pidal is one of the men the most hated in the Congress. But the tumults of former times were little in comparison with what followed his speech of last night. Pidal repeated, that, if provoked by Salamanca, he should then again declare what he had already said respecting the embezzlement of the 25,000,000 reals. Salamanca called out to him to repeat the charge. Pidal then slowly and deliberately declared that he had heard from more than 100 persons, all and each worthy of credit, men of honour and of strict probity, that Salamanca had pocketed 25,000,000 reals in the conversion of the arrears of the Royal household into three per cents.

"While Pidal was yet speaking, Salamanca started up, and entreated the House to hear him, even for a moment. With a face pale as death, his hair in disorder, a voice husky from wrath, his frame trembling with concentrated rage, he proclaimed the man who thus constituted himself at once an accuser and a judge, and whose accusations of the most terrible kind were based on mere rumour—he declared him to be a calumniator; that what he said in the House, if said out of it, would cost either him or his accuser his life; and he repeated that what Pidal said was a vile calumny. These words were followed by a burst of applause in the public galleries, and, in a moment, all was uproar and wild confusion. The whole of the deputies started up, and they made furious gesticulations at each other. Their cries, their exclamations, their mutual insults, presented a scene beyond description. The tumult increased in the galleries, the occupants of which, acting under the impulse which often urges the bystanders to take part with the oppressed and the persecuted, broke forth into the loudest exclamations, in which Pidal and the other members of the Afrancesado party were treated with very little ceremony. Their supposed patron, Louis Philippe, and M. Guizot, came in for a share of the general wrath. More than 200 voices, all at their highest pitch, called out 'Order! order!' at the same time; but they only added to the confusion. Mon almost broke to pieces his bell, and the desk on which he struck it, in his efforts to restore order; but his sound was unheard amidst the roar of the tempest. He himself writhed in contortions, but his bell and his desk, and his contortions, and his voice, were alike unheeded. Pidal stood up, but it was in vain; he stood with his face ashy pale, his lips covered with foam, and his bulky frame trembling, either with fear or anger, at the storm he had excited. The efforts of those who tried to restore order were useless, and they seemed to give up the task in despair. Those nearer to the galleries heard occasionally the words '*besigo*' (the *bream*, a fish to which the form of the President and his brother-in-law is supposed to bear some fancied resemblance), '*Afrancesado*,' uttered by the more excited of the spectators. During the intervals of the storm some words were heard from Salamanca, who, with a hoarse voice, declared that he abandoned his defence from despair of finding justice. He demanded that those who heard him should write down their names, and sign a demand that a tribunal should be constituted, whose sentence should condemn him to the scaffold if he were guilty, or Pidal as a calumniator.

"The uproar, which had been stilled for a moment, more from exhaustion than anything else, again arose. More than 100 deputies started up, and rushed to the table—some to sign their names, as required by Salamanca, others to make a note of his words. The tumult went on increasing to a pitch still more terrible than before. Expressions of the most insulting kind, epithets the most violent, were mutually exchanged from one bench to another, from party to party, from man to man; and, for a moment, fears were entertained that a still more terrible result would follow.

"At this point an incident occurred, which, while it added to the dramatic interest of the scene, excited a profound sympathy in the more humane part of Congress. Salamanca was endeavouring to repel the last charge against him, and again trying to make his voice heard, when his strength completely gave way, and he fell to the ground, pale and senseless as a corpse, almost at the very feet of his enemies. The last words he tried to utter before his power entirely left him, and while casting a deadly look of defiance at his foe, were 'Calumniator—vile—vile calumny—calumny!'

"The friends who were near him hastened to his relief, and tried to lift him from the bench under which he had fallen. Water was brought, his neckcloth loosened, and every effort made use of to restore him. The foremost amongst those who rendered to their ancient foe the services of humanity were the Progressists. It was, indeed, the noblest vengeance. The man whose wealth had paid the revolution of 1843—the revolution that had caused so much blood to flow, and that made so many orphans—the man whose house was the theatre of the plots that ended in persecutions which have not as yet expired—there lay, the almost lifeless victim of the vengeance of those he himself had so much contributed to bring back to power; and those whose faces now bent over him in kindness and pity and forgiveness were those who by him and his had been driven into long and bitter exile, and who owed their escape from the scaffold to voluntary banishment and surpassing woes!

"Pidal again rose to speak, and the same scene of uproar ensued: in the midst of it Salamanca was borne away, in a senseless state, by his friends; and in the pauses of the storm of human voices his moans became audible, and the words 'Calumniator—vile calumny—infamous!' were distinctly heard. As soon as he had disappeared, Pidal once more attempted to address the House, and had got as far as the repetition of the charge about the 25,000,000, when the hated speaker was again and again assailed by the clamours of part of the Chamber, and the cries and invectives of the public, which continued till an adjournment was moved, and the assembly broke up."

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The regulations proposed at the conference, on the 3rd December last, of the deputies of several of the German railways and of the Austrian Lloyd's, respecting a regular communication between Great Britain and the East by German railways, have now been confirmed. The two main points are—the expediting of travellers and that of couriers of the Austrian Lloyd's. According to the first, travellers from London to any transmarine place, *via* Trieste, or *vice versa*, may pay the total cost of their journey and luggage for the whole route. On making the payment, the traveller is furnished with a travelling-book, valid for themselves alone, which contains as many individual coupons as there are railway administrations along the route, and this travelling book is available for the term of two months. The second point, the expediting of the couriers of the Austrian Lloyd's between Trieste and London, and *vice versa*, is effected by means of extra trains twice a month, and which shall be ready to start, at latest, two hours after the arrival of the telegraph, or written despatch, announcing the approach of the courier, and shall be kept waiting in readiness, if necessary, forty-eight hours. These extra trains are to consist of two carriages and one luggage waggon, and, besides the courier, are to convey as many passengers as the space of the carriages and the stipulated rapidity will admit of—namely, one German mile in ten minutes.



## COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE BANK CHARTER BILL.**—The Earl of Eglintoun, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, has convened a meeting, in consequence of having received a requisition of the gentlemen of Ayrshire, to be held on the 21st instant, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to rescind the acts to regulate the issue of bank notes passed in the sessions of 1844 and 1845, in so far as they restrict the paper circulation of the United Kingdom.

**MEETING OF THE HOP PLANTERS OF KENT.**—On Thursday (last week,) at a meeting of the hop planters of East and West Kent, held at the Star Hotel, Maidstone, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the Excise duty on home-grown hops, a resolution was passed to the effect that the duty on British hops, affecting, as it did, one particular class of agriculturists, was partial in its operation, and oppressive in principle, and ought to be repealed. It was likewise resolved that a memorial be presented to the Lords of the Treasury by the members of the county, and that the members for the several boroughs in the county be requested to give it their support.

**ALTERATION IN THE LIVERPOOL SHARE MARKET.**—At a meeting of the share-brokers, on Friday (last week,) it was agreed that meetings of the Stock Exchange be held in future twice every day, except on Saturday. The afternoon meeting will be from half-past two to three o'clock. This alteration has been rendered necessary by the electric telegraph. There will be two lists published daily.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has petitioned, with one dissenting voice, against the Game Laws. On the first introduction of the subject, the Chairman held that it did not fall within the scope of the Chamber, as it was not connected with commerce and manufactures. Mr. Cowan, M.P., maintained that, as game destroyed crops, it was quite legitimate in the Chamber to entertain what limited the supply of human food, and this view was adopted by the meeting.

**SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.**—A rather singular phenomenon happened in the neighbourhood of Lerwick, in Scotland, a few days ago, and in trying to account for it the people have been a good deal puzzled. Some ascribe it to the wind, some to the rain, some to lightning, and some to an earthquake. It seems to be a kind of land-slip. The surface of a gentle declivity, to the extent of about 300ft. long and 80ft. wide, has been precipitated into the flat below, and all around the ground has been cracked and rent. The surface consisted of a pretty solid moss, about 5ft. deep, and rested on a hard impervious bed. It seems that the rain from the surface, sinking down to the hard soil, and not able to get further, had there softened the moss, making it slippery and soft like butter; but there being no roots nor rocks to support or retain the superincumbent mass, it then slid away, tossing up on the sides, on both hands, large masses of the surface, but in its main body flowing like a stream 500 feet beyond into the bottom. The surface which has been cleared, and over which the mass moved, is as smooth as a pavement, and there being some moist moss on it still, it is so slippery that it is with difficulty one can walk on it.

**A JUVENILE DUEL.**—On Friday morning (last week) a concourse of boys were gathered together near Pittville-circus, and, by their violent gestures, appeared to be quarrelling. Soon after, one of the party, by name Cooke, left the group and ran a distance of about fifteen yards, when, turning round, he fired a pistol at a boy named Hughes. The latter seemed determined to have satisfaction, and proceeded a little distance along the road, apparently with the intention of performing a similar manoeuvre. When the two youths were about twenty yards apart, Hughes turned round and fired a pistol at Cooke, who received some of the shots in his shoulder and thigh. Mr. J. Russell and Mr. William Boodle happened to be passing at the time, and observing the circumstances, immediately secured the parties, and conveyed them to the station-house. They were brought up to the public office for examination on Saturday, but they were remanded to a future day.

**AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.**—An inquest was held on Monday last before Mr. Reed, the Coroner for Northumberland, at Morpeth, on the body of Philip Wallis, who died in Morpeth Gaol on the preceding day, in consequence of injuries received under the following circumstances:—On Christmas Eve the deceased with some other persons were out poaching near Bywell, when they were observed by one of the gamekeepers, who set his dog at them, which, being a strong, furious animal, rushed at the poachers, who were armed with guns. One of them fired at the dog, and thus alarmed the other keepers on the estate, who hastened to the spot, and a regular affray commenced. Ultimately, the keepers succeeded in taking two of the poachers into custody, and the others ran off. The two who were captured were taken before the magistrates and committed to Morpeth Gaol, where one of them (Wallis) died from the effect of the injuries he had received in the desperate encounter. The Jury, after a long investigation, returned a verdict against George Thompson, the other poacher, of "Man-slaughter."

**CONFESSION OF MURDER.**—Within the last few days, rumours have been rife that a mason residing in Douglas, Isle of Man, who was not expected to live, had sent for one of the ministers of the town, for the purpose of making a confession of murder, as he felt that he could not die without revealing the secret. The murder was said to have taken place some eleven years ago, and was perpetrated by three parties, one of whom struck the unfortunate man with a mason's hammer, and afterwards threw him into Douglas Harbour, where he was found the next morning with his skull fractured, but which was supposed to have been occasioned by a blow against a vessel at the time of his fall. The man said to be murdered was Robert Cannon, of the parish of Marown, who was very well known throughout the island.

**EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN GOLD BARS.**—On Saturday morning, a respectable-looking young man, by trade a jeweller, was brought before the sitting magistrate at the public office, Birmingham, charged with fraudulently cutting off the assay marks affixed to bars of pure gold, and affixing them to a spurious metal which he had sold as genuine to Messrs. Alston and Co., the eminent refiners and bullion merchants of that town. The frauds committed by the prisoner already detected are said to amount to upwards of £1500. The prisoner was remanded.

## IRELAND.

## SPECIAL COMMISSION IN CLARE.

James Hayes and Patrick Ryan were, on Thursday, (last week) found guilty of the wilful murder of Mr. James Watson, at Ballycorney, on the 17th of May last. Sentenced to be hanged, the 15th of Feb.

Several less important cases, such as "appearing armed," "attacking dwelling-houses," &c., were disposed of on Friday, (last week,) and the parties convicted were sentenced to different periods of transportation or imprisonment.

**CAPITAL CONVICTION.**—Michael Butler and William Harrington, both men about 40 years of age, were, on Saturday last, found guilty of having, upon the 6th November, 1847, at Gurtmaluck, in this county, wilfully and feloniously murdered one Patrick Cleary. Sentenced to be hanged the 7th of Feb.

The trial with which the Court was occupied on Monday is regarded as one of the most important of those that have been tried under the Commission. It was that of a man named Crowe, belonging to the better class of farmers, for procuring the murder of Mr. Watson by hired assassins. He was found guilty. Sentenced to be executed on the 19th of February.

The learned judges returned to Limerick on Wednesday morning, and the three following days were to be occupied with cases there. On Monday next the Commission for Tipperary will be opened at Clonmel, but it is expected that all the business will be over by the end of the same week.

**REMOVAL OF CONVICTS.**—The several convicts sentenced to transportation during the sitting of the Special Commission in the county of Clare were removed handcuffed and in chains, as soon as the Court rose, to Limerick, en route for the metropolis. They were tied on cars, having been taken direct from the dock, and were escorted by a troop of the Queen's boys and a strong party of mounted constabulary. There was not much feeling exhibited for the unfortunate men by those who witnessed the melancholy spectacle: a few of them had a friend or two to bid them farewell, but the great majority seemed to be totally deserted by friends, if they had them, and also by their companions in iniquity, who most probably did not wish to come into close proximity with the authorities.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the close of the usual weekly meeting in Conciliation Hall on Monday, the weekly rent was announced to be £105.

**EMIGRATION.**—The *Meath Herald* says:—"Numbers of small farmers, holders of twenty acres and under, both in Meath and in the adjoining county of Cavan, have already commenced to make preparations for the spring emigration, by disposing of whatever interest they may possess in their farms. It is anticipated that the spirit of emigration will this season be very widely diffused; in fact, it is no longer confined to the struggling farmer or the bankrupt tradesman—there are numbers occupying a most respectable position in society, to whom such thoughts a short time since were foreign, but who now begin to cherish the prospect of doing more in America or the colonies than they can ever hope to accomplish at home. This spirit, if widely extended, as we have every reason to believe, will prove highly detrimental to the country, and is of itself quite sufficient to prove the retrogressive state of every class of the community. So long as emigration was partial, or confined exclusively to the small landholders enumerated above, its effect upon our condition was slight and unimportant; but when such a movement is visible amongst those who possess capital and resources, it augurs badly for the promises of the future, and it is time for every man to ask himself—'Is it good for me to stay behind?'"

**SUICIDE OF A SURGEON.**—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest on the body of Mr. Henry W. Boxhall, surgeon, aged 30, late of 74, Upper Seymour-street, Euston-square. Mr. Aldridge, surgeon, of Upper Seymour-street, said he had known deceased five or six years. He was formerly in practice in Melton-street, Euston-square, subsequently in the Mornington-road, and had resided a few months at Upper Seymour-street. On Friday evening a young woman with whom deceased lived asked him to come and see Mr. Boxhall, as he appeared ill. Next day he went to see him, and on entering his apartment found him standing near the fireplace with his throat cut. On seeing witness, he exclaimed, "Ah, it's no use, I have done it effectually." Witness went towards him, but deceased ran round the table, and struggled with him violently, and threw witness over a box. The blood was spouting profusely all this time from his neck. It was some minutes before witness could secure him. He then tried to stop the bleeding by pressure on the vessels of the neck, and called for assistance. Deceased still struggled violently, and called out for prussic acid to finish him. He struggled violently to the last to prevent any attempt to save his life, and died in about a quarter of an hour from the time witness first saw him. He had made a cut with a razor, which lay on the carpet, on the left side, dividing the carotid artery and all the larger vessels. Deceased was of a nervous temperament, and drank at times. He was very strange in his manner, and had told witness that he suffered from *delirium tremens*. The Jury returned a verdict of "Insanity."

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

A serious and fatal accident took place on Friday night (last week) on this line, at a place called Brookwood, in the parish of Frimley, about a mile and a half beyond the Woking station.

The train which leaves Southampton for London at 5.30 P.M. proceeded as far as the Farnborough station without anything particular occurring; but shortly after leaving that station something was found wrong with the engine, and on arriving at the point mentioned above the train came to a standstill. To prevent accident the second guard, Brownsmith, was sent down the line to exhibit his red lamp as a token of danger to approaching trains. In the meantime, the engine driver, David Markland, who was considered one of the best and steadiest drivers on the line, being a fitter as well as a driver, proceeded to examine the engine, and having discovered that the eccentric strap was broken, endeavoured to repair the injury. While so engaged, a luggage train was observed to be approaching, and Markland desired the first guard, who was holding a light to him, to tell the various passengers to resume their seats, as he had just finished and should be enabled to proceed in about five minutes. Many of them did so; and immediately afterwards, notwithstanding the signals, the goods train ran into the back of the passenger train, and drove it forward with considerable force, crushing poor Markland to death on the spot. Some of the passengers were injured; and the stoker of the passenger train, Thomas Calvert, and Fortescue, the guard of the goods train, were very severely wounded. On arriving at Nine Elms, Fortescue and Calvert were conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital; when it was discovered that Fortescue had sustained a compound fracture of the left arm, and several very severe contusions of the scalp. Calvert had the index finger of his right hand destroyed so as to render immediate amputation necessary, his lower jaw fractured, and some severe contusions upon his head; but at the last accounts he was proceeding very favourably, and no doubt is entertained of his recovery.

Amongst the passengers the principal sufferers were the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of Atherstone, Stoke-upon-Trent, fracture of the thigh; Miss Hutchins, severely cut in the forehead; the Rev. Mr. Richings, arm much contused; Mrs. Richings, several contusions, and shock to her system; and Mr. Hutchins, a brother of the rev. gentleman, slightly injured. Four or five other passengers were also slightly injured by the broken glass, and by being thrown from their seats. The Rev. Mr. Hutchins, whose broken leg was set on Saturday, is in a fair way of recovery, as are also the other passengers.

## JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

On Monday, at the Lambeth Police Court, three of the servants of the Company were, by order of the Directors, charged with having by their negligence caused the collision.

The prisoners, upon being placed at the bar, gave their names Samuel Brownsmith (guard), William Jones (engine driver), and Lewis Fleming (fireman).

The above details having been deposed to, Mr. Elliott said he did not see that there was anything in the conduct of Brownsmith to justify his detention, but the other prisoners he should remand until a future day.

## INQUEST.

On Monday, also, an inquest was held at the Railway Hotel, Woking, before Mr. Woods, Coroner for West Surrey, on view of the body of David Markland, the engine-driver, who was killed by the collision. The inquiry was adjourned until the presence of Jones and Fleming at the proceedings could be obtained.

The unfortunate man Fortescue is in a precarious state. On Monday night it was found that mortification of the arm had presented itself, and the immediate removal of the limb was decided on, as the only chance of saving his life. Mr. M'Murdo accordingly took the arm off just below the shoulder joint. Thomas Calvert is progressing favourably.

**DURING Monday night, the offices belong to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, in Tavistock, were broken into, and the sum of £24 9s. stolen.** Mr. Phillips, head clerk to the office, dreamt, on Monday night, that his money was not secure; and so strong was the impression on his mind, that he rose at five o'clock, and went to the office, where he found everything in confusion. He immediately gave notice to the police; but up to this time the parties have not been captured.

**FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT GRAVESEND.**—Shortly after midnight on Saturday (last week), a man, in a state of inebriation, was taken into the small cell connected with the station-house, adjoining the Town-hall, in the High-street. Either owing to some mischievous conduct, or from some other cause at present unexplained, the bedding or mattress upon which the man lay ignited, and the result was, that the cage was "burned out," and the prisoner lost his life by the fire.

**FIRE IN ST. GILES'S.**—On Sunday morning, between one and two, a fire, nearly attended with a lamentable loss of life, broke out upon the premises in the tenure of Mr. J. Powell, wine-cask and bottle-merchant, carrying on business at 37, Crown-street, St. Giles's. Owing to the exertions of the firemen, the flames were extinguished, but not until that portion of the premises in which the disaster occurred was burned out.

**OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.**—On Sunday evening Mr. Charles Davis, in the Strand, immediately opposite Exeter Hall, was in the act of alighting from an omnibus, when another omnibus came from a contrary direction, and before he could gain the pavement he was knocked down by the horse on the near side, and the wheels passed over him. Mr. Davis was conveyed without delay to the Charing-cross Hospital, where it was found he had received severe internal injuries and external wounds about the head. The coachman, it seems, was proceeding at the usual pace, and not the least culpability attaches to him.

**MELANCHOLY WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—The following melancholy losses were communicated to Lloyd's on Saturday (last week.) At daybreak, on Wednesday Coast-guard at Aldborough discovered a vessel closely in shore, and at eight o'clock she struck heavily on the outer shoal, opposite the town. The sea was awfully heavy, the wind blowing a gale from the eastward, and in a very short time she went to pieces; every effort was made by the beachmen and sailors to launch a boat to the vessel, but ineffectually, the sea swamping their boats at every endeavour. Every one belonging to the unfortunate craft perished. She was the *Phoebe*, from Whitby to London, with a general cargo. Two days previous, a schooner belonging to Newcastle was wrecked on the Whiting-sand. She struck on the other side of the bank, filled, and immediately sank. The crew contrived to take to the boats and reached Yarmouth in safety. She was valued at £700. Her name was the *Six H's to the Queen*, and she belonged to Lowestoft. Three vessels are supposed to have been lost on the banks and the entrance of the river of Dundee during Monday night. From papers picked up, one appears to have been the *Industrious*, from Whitstable; and from a boat washed ashore, another is presumed to be the *David and Robert*, of Arbroath. It is sadly feared the crews (30 in number) have perished.

**EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.**—One of the most extraordinary preservations of human life under circumstances of extreme peril lately occurred in the Bristol Channel. At twelve o'clock on the night of Monday, the 13th of December, a young man named Lutton, of Cardiff, a joiner, was standing upon a scaffold, engaged at work on the *Duncan Ritchie*, a vessel at anchor in the channel, near the Flat Holmes, for the purpose of being repaired. The scaffold was not strongly formed, and Lutton suddenly found the plank on which he stood split under him, and he was precipitated into the water from a height of fifteen feet. He sank to a considerable depth; and, on rising to the surface, called loudly for assistance. He soon got astride on a piece of the scaffolding, which was nine inches wide, an inch thick, and eighteen feet long. Upon this he was borne down channel, continuing his cries for help. The mate of the vessel, who was in bed, heard him—ran upon deck—got the boat down—and, with three other men, followed the poor fellow down channel, being guided by his cries. Lutton says that he passed scores "of vessels" in his dangerous course, but saw no appearance of any effort being made to assist him, although he cried out as loudly as he could. However, after a voyage of two hours and a quarter, the boat with the mate and his courageous assistants overtook him, and he was taken on board in a dreadful state of exhaustion; at half-past five in the morning the party succeeded in regaining the vessel. Lutton was carried down at least fourteen miles! The weather was exceedingly boisterous.

**STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION IN THE UNITED STATES.**—The steamer *A. N. Johnson*, bound to Wheeling, lately blew up with a tremendous explosion near Maysville, Kentucky, from some unascertained defect in her machinery. Between 60 and 70 persons were killed on the spot, and a large number scalded, of whom some 30 are so horribly injured that their recovery was considered doubtful. So rapid was the progress of the flames after the explosion, and so complete the devastation, that hardly an effort could be made to self-preservation. The boat was soon in one sheet of fire and burned to the water's edge. The number of passengers on board the *A. N. Johnson* when this appalling accident occurred was 160, not more than one-quarter of whom escaped injury. So dreadful an accident has rarely, if ever, occurred on the Ohio. Persons in the vicinity of the disaster did all in human power to relieve the sufferers, but so sudden was the occurrence that nearly every effort was useless.

**EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.**—A most serious accident took place on Friday (last week), at the Carlisle and Maryport railway station, by one of the locomotives exploding, and destroying the greater portion of a building called the engine shed, and injuring two persons. The locomotive was standing underneath the shed, preparatory to taking a passenger train out, the engine-driver and stoker cleaning the machinery at the moment. Both men were much injured, but, fortunately, not dangerously. The force of the explosion propelled the engine along the line at an enormous speed; and a passenger train being in its way, the consequences would have been most disastrous. The Directors have since caused an investigation into the accident, and have ascertained that the explosion arose through both safety-valves being tightly screwed down. The boiler exploded just above the fire-box, and near the tender.

**MURDEROUS ATTACK.**—On Friday (last week), at a little past midnight, three men attacked the watchman, Richard Molyneux, in charge of the office and lock of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, at about four miles from Wigan, and who also, at the time, had under his care a considerable sum of money. For some time he fought with them most determinedly, and so far succeeded as to cause a rather hasty retreat before the office drawers and desk could be carefully examined. The thieves having taken possession of a bag of money, were leaving the office, when the watchman followed them out, armed with a poker. One of the party seized an axe, and another cried out "Cleave his skull," or words to that effect, when the watchman boldly faced and disarmed the villain; the other two, however, coming to his assistance, Molyneux was overpowered and much beaten, and he was afterwards thrown into the canal, in a deep part, near the mouth of the lock; and had he not fortunately been a good swimmer, he must have been drowned. The villains then escaped, and Molyneux, after swimming some distance, got out of the water. We understand that the thieves, in their hurry out of the office, left behind them a bag of gold of more value than the one taken, and which, had a careful search been made, could not have escaped observation. A boat had passed the lock only about five minutes previous to the attack.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of the French has given 4000f. to each of the 12 arrondissements of Paris. On their recent visit to Dreux, their Majesties left a sum of 3000f. to be divided among the charitable institutions of the town, in addition to their usual donations to individuals.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing or repassing between France and England at the under-mentioned places was—at Boulogne, 908; at Calais, 104; total, 1012.

A number of the ship carpenters who struck work about seven or eight weeks ago, at Greenock, on account of a proposed reduction of wages by their masters, have returned to their work in some of the yards, at the previous rate of wages.

We regret to learn that the proposed monument to the memory of John Hunter is not likely to be completed at present. The annual oration will be delivered on Monday, the 14th of February, by Mr. R. D. Grainger, of St. Thomas's Hospital.

According to a published statement by a physician of Madrid, about 60,000 persons in that city were, a week ago, suffering from the grippé. At Seville a third of the population, and at Murcia great numbers, were suffering severely from the same malady.

The Board of Ordnance has directed 1670 tents to be issued to the military at Charlemont, Limerick, Athlone, Cork, Enniskillen, and Dublin.

The Rev. W. A. Newman, Curate of St. George, Wolverhampton, is appointed Government Chaplain at the Cape.

The line of packet-ship *American Eagle*, just arrived from New York, has brought seven boxes and one keg of specie, consigned to six individual firms of commercial eminence in the metropolis. This vessel has brought a cargo of provisions of immense extent and variety, the production of the United States of America.

The Bavarian Ministry are preparing a bill for the relief of the Jews. Within the last twenty years, upwards of 30,000 wealthy Jews have emigrated from that kingdom on account of the restrictions to which they were subjected, which has thrown many of their poor fellow-religionists on the charity of the communes.

The large silver star, sunk in the "Stable at Bethlehem," on the spot supposed to have been the site of the manger where Christ was born, has been stolen. The Latins and Greeks accuse each other of the robbery.

The inauguration of the part of the Marseilles to Avignon Railway between the former city and Arles took place on Sunday last.

The Lord Mayor of London has been nominated for the presidency of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the death of Alderman Lucas having left the chair vacant.

The *Prussian Gazette* states that the Arch-Duke Francis Joseph, son of the Arch-Duke Francis Charles, is about to be invested with the political administration of the kingdom of Bohemia.

The subscription opened in France for the sufferers of the Cantons of the Sonderbund in the civil war of Switzerland now amounts to nearly 100,000f.

In Vienna, the misery of the working classes is so great that all the funds of the Mont-de-Piété are exhausted, and the establishment, in order to continue its advances, has determined to raise a loan of 1,000,000 florins (2,600,000f.), in obligations of 25 florins, bearing four per cent. interest.

The *Posen Gazette*, a semi-official journal, quotes a commercial letter from Warsaw, contradicting a report circulated by several other journals, as to the approaching suppression of the line of custom-houses between Poland and Russia, and the establishment of the Russian tariff.

One hundred and seventy-seven gentlemen have given notice this term of their intention to apply to be admitted to practise as attorneys in the Court of Queen's Bench. There are also forty-two notices for the renewals of certificates.

Letters from Naples of the 7th instant announce the arrival on the 2nd of the British steamer *Odin*, towing the frigate *Thetis* in five days from Spezia.

The unpopularity in America of the Mexican war is presumed from the fact that the grant of 20,000 additional troops was carried in the Senate only by the casting vote of the President.

Vast quantities of wild ducks and geese have visited the Trent, Beckingham Marshes, and other marshes adjacent, this week. The visitation, the weather seers state, indicates a storm.

A man named Flanagan, who was confined in Roscommon gaol, charged with the murder of the late Rev. Mr. Lloyd, has died of fever. This man is said to have been the person who held the Rev. gentleman's horse whilst another shot him.

A treaty has been concluded between the Belgian Government and M. Hubner, Agent-General of the Austrian Lloyd's, respecting the transmission of the Indian mail *via* Belgium, under such regulations as will ruin the contracts of several German States with the Austrian Lloyd's.

The King of the Two Sicilies has dismissed the former mayor of Naples, and named in his place the Duke d'Ottalano, a moderate Liberal.

Advices from Copenhagen, of the 7th instant, announce that the King of Denmark has completely shaken off the indisposition from the effects of which his Majesty had suffered for a day or two, and which had given rise to very absurd rumours as to the state of his Majesty's health.

The deliveries of Tea last week were 580,000lb., being again a large quantity, and an increase over the preceding week of about 50,000lb.

The contemplated dinner to Lord Morpeth and Mr. Cobden, members for the West Riding, has been postponed until the Easter recess.

The Austrian force in Italy at present numbers 75,000 men, whereas in ordinary times the number is only 30,000.

Mr. Thomas Crane, the postmaster of Peterborough, has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing a Bank of England note for £10 from a letter passing through his office.

H. P. Coles, Esq., M.P., has been appointed deputy-lieutenant of Hampshire.

Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, is detained in Cheltenham by a severe attack of influenza, which has confined his Excellency to the house during the last four days.

The lodgments in the Savings' Banks of Paris, on the 16th and 17th inst., amounted to 907,319 francs, and the withdrawals to 660,182.

There has been a panic on the Paris Bourse for some days past, owing to reports about the King's health, which were quite unfounded.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to about 70 guests upon the occasion of the swearing in of Alderman Finnis, the newly-elected Alderman of Tower Ward.

The *Camilla*, Captain Fox, which arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday from Callao, has brought upwards of 200,000 dollars in specie.

Large quantities of herrings have been captured off Maryport in Cumberland for some time past; and on Thursday night, Mr. Joseph Faulder, a noted fisherman, caught no fewer than eleven meaze—or 6600 fish! The price realised has generally been 4d. per dozen.

M. Groz, formerly member of the municipal council of Strasburg, who died lately, bequeathed among the hospices of that city the sum of 150,000f.

The Liverpool Dock Committee, on Thursday (last week) obtained loans of money to the amount of £19,980, at five per cent. interest.

On the Caledonian Railway there has been some subsiding at one or two points of the line, where embankments had to be made over a mossy bottom; in consequence the opening of the railway for traffic has been postponed.

It is rumoured that several mills at Ashton-under-lyne will commence running short time again, owing to the continued depression in the cotton business.

The Admiralty have ordered the *Hydra*, steam-sloop, to be detained at Devonport for three or four days. An opportunity is, therefore, given for additional and later correspondence, &c., for Rio and the River Plate.

The Duke of Parma, Duke of Modena, and Emperor of Austria had concluded an offensive and defensive alliance and a customs league.

The affair of Ferrara having been concluded by the combined efforts of Count de Lutzen, the Austrian Ambassador, and Cardinal Ferretti, the Pope, on Count Lutzen declining to accept a testimony of his gratitude, presented to Countess de Lutzen his own bust in silver.

The people of the Grand Duchy of Hesse are raising a subscription for the erection of a Hall of Commerce.

A considerable number of the clergy in the north-east of Devon and the adjoining parts of Somerset have petitioned Parliament against Lord John Russell's measure to admit Jews into Parliament.

There were twelve gentlemen called to the Irish bar on Tuesday, of whom nine are Roman Catholics, and the remaining three Protestants.

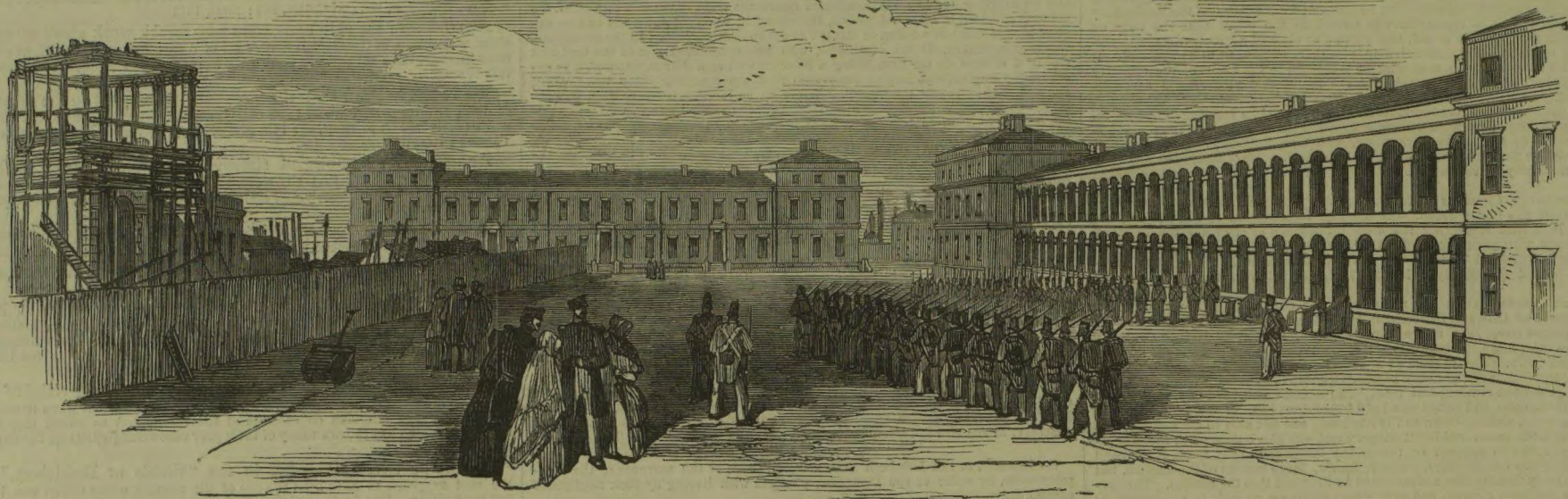
The Lords of the Admiralty have presented Mr. Pullen, master of the *Betsy*, with a splendid gold medal, for having saved the lives of 94 passengers on board the *Granville* steamer, destroyed by fire on her way from Drogheda to Liverpool.

A Socialist association has just been established at Brussels, under the patronage of persons, several of whom are invested with an official character in the state.

The Earl of Carlisle continues indisposed at Castle Howard, though better than he was last week. Lord Morpeth, who had paid a visit to town, has returned to Castle Howard.

The following counsel have been retained to support the rule nisi for a mandamus in the matter of the confirmation of the election of the Bishop of Hereford:—Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Dr. Addams, Mr. A. J. Stephens, Mr. E. Peacock, and Mr. E. Bodeley. The argument is fixed for Monday next.





EDMUND EVANS.

THE NEW ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS, WOOLWICH.

## NEW ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS, AT WOOLWICH.

This extensive pile of buildings has been designed by Mr. J. T. Crew, in conjunction with Sir W. Denison, now Governor of Van Diemen's Land. These new barracks have cost £100,000; they will accommodate 1150 men (officers included), with every convenience for cleanliness and comfort. A novel feature in the plan is that a kitchen or mess-room is appropriated for every 40 men, apart from their sleeping-room—an advantage which is not possessed by any other barracks in the kingdom.

The rear buildings, forming the boundary to the plan, contain extensive lavatories, bake-house, wash-house, laundry, bath-room, music-room, butchers' and sutlers' shops, and cleaning sheds. Beneath the barracks, and running the entire length of the building, is a tunnel 25 feet in sectional area, into which warm air is forced, after passing between metal chambers heated by hot water; and from this tunnel a fine is carried into each room, with an exit fine for the foul air near the ceiling line. There are roomy corridors to the barracks, and covered ways, which give every advantage for drilling men in wet weather. Contiguous to the main building are schools for 100 boys and 100 girls; baggage stores for officers and men; stabling for officers; cells, guard-room, and magazine.

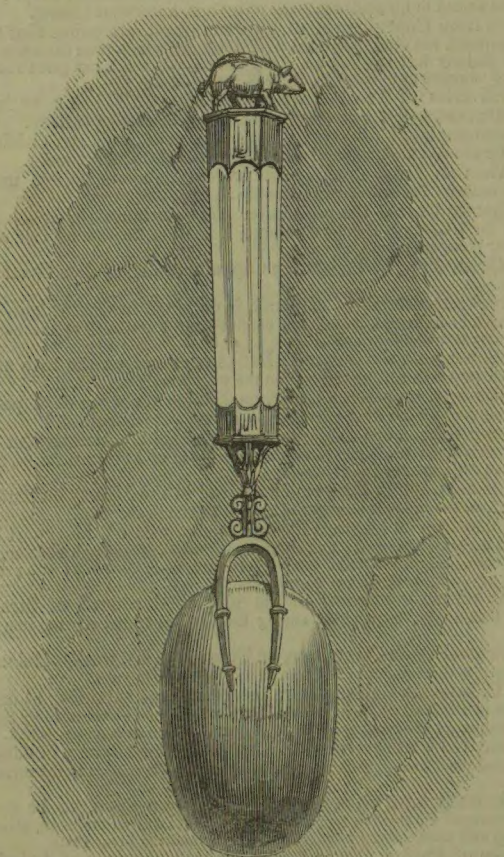
The officers' quarters and the mess department form the two sides of the front quadrangle. The entrance gate, with the officers' library, guard-room, and drill sheds, are not yet complete.

The contractors for this work are the Messrs. Rigby of Westminster; and the whole has been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Crew.

## LORD BACON'S SPOON AND FORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANY years ago, a friend gave me the following account of Lord Bacon's Spoon and Fork, then in his possession, and which I afterwards saw:—This valuable relic of one of our most eminent Chancellors, is of three materials—gold, silver, and glass; and is so contrived that to the fork may be attached a bowl, by which is formed an elegant and useful spoon. The bowl is of silver, and is fastened to the two prongs of the



LORD BACON'S SPOON AND FORK.

fork by four silver loops, through which they pass. The handle of the fork is of glass, set in silver, which is joined to the prongs by an ornament of gold; and at the top, modeled in gold, is a boar, the crest of Lord Bacon. The length of the fork, inclusive of the crest, is five inches, and the circumference of the bowl seven inches. The entire weight is 594 grs., or 1 oz. 4 dwts. and 18 grs.

Since the above account was written, this interesting memorial has passed into the hands of Mr. Basil Montagu, the editor of the best edition of Bacon's works.

**THE DUCHESS OF BORDEAUX.**—We read in the *National*, the Duchess of Bordeaux is *en route*; at least the clergy are spreading the report, in order to excite the lukewarm zeal of the partisans of the elder branch, and to hold in check the younger. In all the churches in Paris prayers are being offered up, imploring God to cause the trunk of St. Louis to again send forth shoots, and to perpetuate the reign of our most Christian kings, which implies their previous restoration to the throne.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## THE LOSS OF THE "AVENGER."

The following extract from a letter from Mr. Larcom the gunner, to his wife, describing the loss of the *Avenger*, presents the catastrophe to the view with far more of its dreadful reality than any other account hitherto given:—

"I jumped out of bed, and began to feel for my clothes, but a very heavy sea striking the ship hove her entirely on her beam ends. I ran on deck without my clothes, when I was ordered to get the cutters lowered, but there was such a dreadful sea that not a man would clear away the boats. At last, some of the officers, together with myself and the captain's steward, lowered one, and myself and seven others shoved off from our ill-fated ship with hopes that we should be able to render some assistance. We had hardly shoved off when the mainmast went over the side, taking with it the funnel and mizen-topmast, which fell inboard, and must have killed a number of men. A minute or so after this the foremast and bowsprit went, leaving the ship a total wreck in less than twenty minutes. All this time the wind and sea were driving our little boat away from our ill-fated ship, which we lost sight of in less than an hour and a half, and in this time the wind blew a gale; and I then began to inquire who was in the boat; when, to my sorrow, I found that I had not a man in the boat who could do a thing. It came on to hail and rain in such a way that I thought we should have been sunk; one moment we were on the top of the mountain wave, the next seemed the bottom of the sea. Expecting every second to be our last, we were all praying for daylight, and at last it came, bringing to our gaze all the horrors of the previous darkness. I then took a glance at my ill-fated companions. Oh! what a sight to see! Four of the eight lying lifeless, or nearly so, at my feet, the wind still increasing, and the sea running mountains high, which broke over and nearly filled us a great many times. At last land appeared right ahead, and our little boat was tearing through the sea. We made out the land to be the coast of Barbary; we were forced to run right for the land. It was now about ten o'clock, and I found my eyesight and strength leaving me. Our boat was nearing the shore at an amazing rate, and when within a few hundred yards of the land was capsized, and four sank to rise no more, the other four reached the shore, and fell senseless on the beach, but, coming to our senses, we got up and commenced walking, we knew not whither. At last we fell in with an Arab, who took us to his hut, and gave us some warm milk, which brought us to our right senses, when we tried to make him understand we wanted to get to a place where we could get a vessel to take to the assistance of our lamented shipmates. We got a vessel ourselves, after travelling one hundred miles, which we did in two days, with our faithful Arab for a guide; but, I am sorry to say, when we got to the place where our ship ran on shore, she was gone down, and every soul had perished, being in all 256 persons."

"The loss of the *Avenger* steamer has filled the squadron in the Tagus with despair, as it was but a few weeks since she formed one of its best ornaments. The old Admiral suffers deeply under the affliction thus unexpectedly fallen upon him, as, though the captain of the *Avenger* was not his child, he was the son of Lady Napier by her first marriage, and he changed his name when adopted by Sir Charles. The other officers were better known here, as Captain Napier only joined a few days before her departure, and I can say of my own knowledge that a more noble-minded gentleman-like set of young fellows were not in the service. It is fortunate for the honour of the navy that the *Avenger* was provided with Mediterranean charts, as she was ordered to Gibraltar for the very purpose of procuring them, none being obtainable in this squadron; and I have seen a letter, written the day before her leaving that place, in which a superior officer says, 'We are to have the charts to-morrow.' I am particular in mentioning this circumstance, as I have heard it argued that the ill-fated ship was lost for want of proper charts, her captain not having had much experience in that rank, and the master having, as I am told, been some time on shore. Several persons were transferred from the *Avenger* to other ships in the Tagus immediately before sailing, and I am glad to give their names for the satisfaction of their friends:—Captain Dacres, at present of her Majesty's ship *St. Vincent*; Mr. Hjalmer Owen, midshipman; Mr. D. Sibbald, clerk; Mr. Walter J. Arnold, naval cadet; William Thorpe, captain's steward; Thomas Matthews, cockswain; John Jones, cockswain; William Allen, steward; Mr. Charles H. Jones, paymaster and purser; William Henry Deacon, steward; Henry Cloke, seaman; and William Willis, boy, first class."—*Lisbon Correspondent of the Times.*

**LOSS OF H.M. SLOOP "SNAKE."**—The *United Service Gazette* has published a letter from one of the officers of the above-named vessel, giving a detailed account of her total wreck in the Mozambique Channel, on the 29th of August last. The crew has been saved.

**GREENWICH HOSPITAL.**—Rear-Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon has waived his promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral, to enable him to retain his present appointment in Greenwich Hospital. Sir James Gordon has, however, received official notification from the Admiralty, that, should health, or other circumstances, compel him to give up the lieutenant-governorship, he will be placed in his proper position as a vice-admiral.

**THE MEANDER FRIGATE,** 40, commissioned by the Hon. Henry Keppel, left Sheerness on Wednesday week, for Portsmouth, where she will complete her equipment for sea, and proceed some time in the next month to convey Mr. Brooke to his new government of Labuan. The *Meander* will remain stationed in the Indian Archipelago.

Commander Hugh Gould having suffered too severely from a recent accident on board the *Victory*, whilst in the discharge of his duty, to admit of his return to his ship, he has under medical advice resigned the arduous post of Commander of the Ordinary at Portsmouth, and Commander Sidney Grenfell (1840), who was Lieutenant of the *Cyclops* steam-frigate at the attack upon Gebail and the storming of Sidon, has been appointed to succeed him.

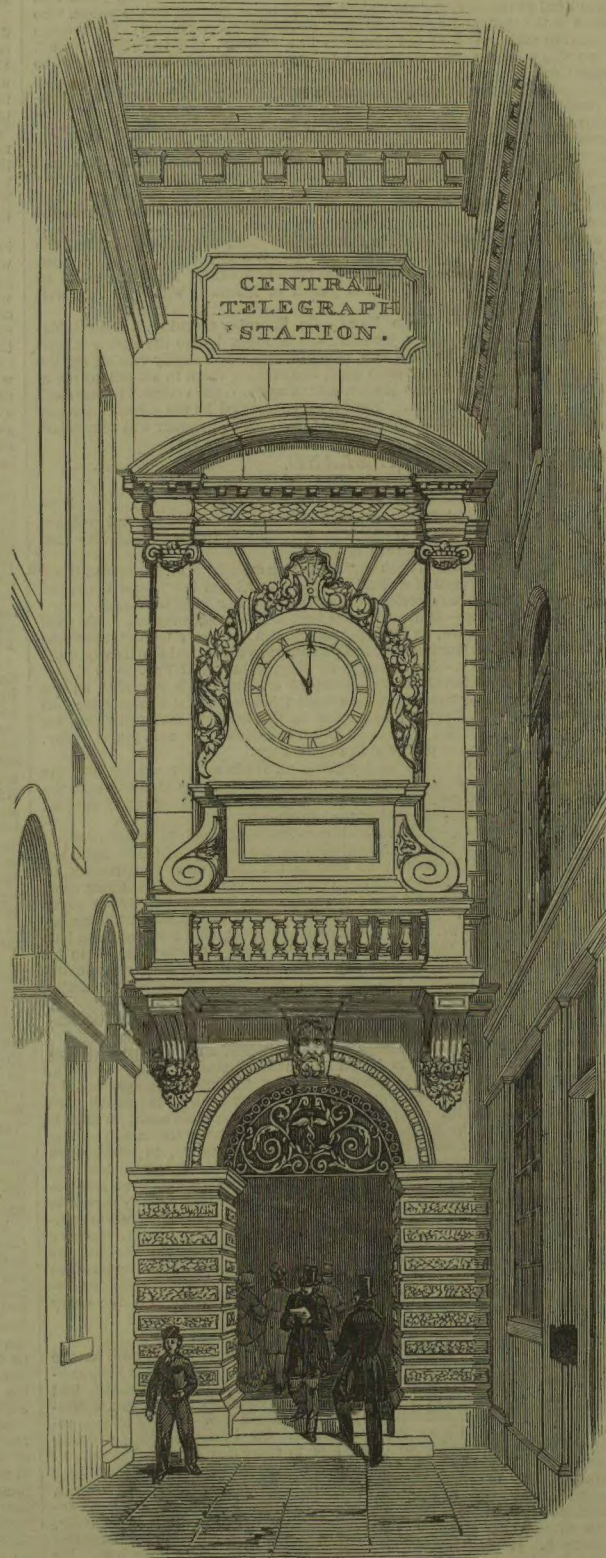
The whole of the ships and vessels fitting out at Portsmouth have been obliged to have gangs of riggers from the rigging-house to assist in fitting them, in consequence of the very indifferent qualifications of the seamen who have as yet entered for them, and their paucity of numbers.

**THE "TAY."**—By the *Montrose*, we have some further intelligence respecting the *Tay* steamer, which left Southampton with the West India mail on the 2nd Dec., 1847. It appears she left Corunna on the 20th ult., and started from Madeira, in hopes of catching the *Medway*, which left Southampton on the 17th ult. Fortunately, she succeeded in meeting the *Medway* at Madeira, on the 26th ult. The *Tay* then transhipped a portion of the West India mail on board the *Medway*, retaining only the St. Thomas and Porto Rico mails, and proceeded to Bermuda, and from thence to the Gulf, with the Mexican mails. By this arrangement, the West India mails will be delivered about a fortnight earlier than would otherwise have been the case.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.**—We understand that the arrangements for filling up the office of Inspector-General of the Warehousing Department of the Customs in London, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Howe to the rank of Surveyor-General, have now been completed; and Mr. R. Chapman, Landing Surveyor of the second class, has been selected to succeed Mr. Howe. An additional Inspector-General is also appointed at Liverpool, and Mr. St. John, one of the Landing Surveyors of the port of London, has been selected for that very responsible office.

## THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Central Station of the Electric Telegraph Company, at the end of Founders'-court, in Lothbury, is one of the best of the recent architectural adornments of the city of London. Its exterior, though necessarily limited in width, is very bold in character and picturesque in detail; whilst the interior is remarkably elegant in arrangement and profuse in ornament. Many of our readers are thoroughly conversant with the narrow passage called Founders'-court, in Lothbury, in the rear of the Bank of England; but to those who are not called by business or pleasure, or both, into that region of gold, the centre of commercial London, it is necessary to mention that Founders'-court is not above thirteen feet wide, and therefore the architectural enrichments of the



EXTERIOR OF THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH STATION, FOUNDER'S-COURT, LOTHBURY.



## THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION, LOTHBURY.

front of the Central Telegraph Station are of very simple character. A boldly-designed doorway—the key-stone ornamented with a head, nicely sculptured—springing from rusticated work; above it a balcony, supported by trusses, having wreaths of flowers pendant from them; two enriched Ionic pilasters, supporting an entablature, simply ornamented, but in excellent style, and carrying an arched pediment—and, in the space between them, a clock, on a plinth, having sunken panels, and supported at the sides by inverted trusses,—are the leading points of the architectural arrangements, and produce a very satisfactory effect. Above the clock, and depending at its sides, are fruits and flowers, in high relief, exceedingly well done. In a panel, at the upper part of the building, are the words "Central Telegraph Station."

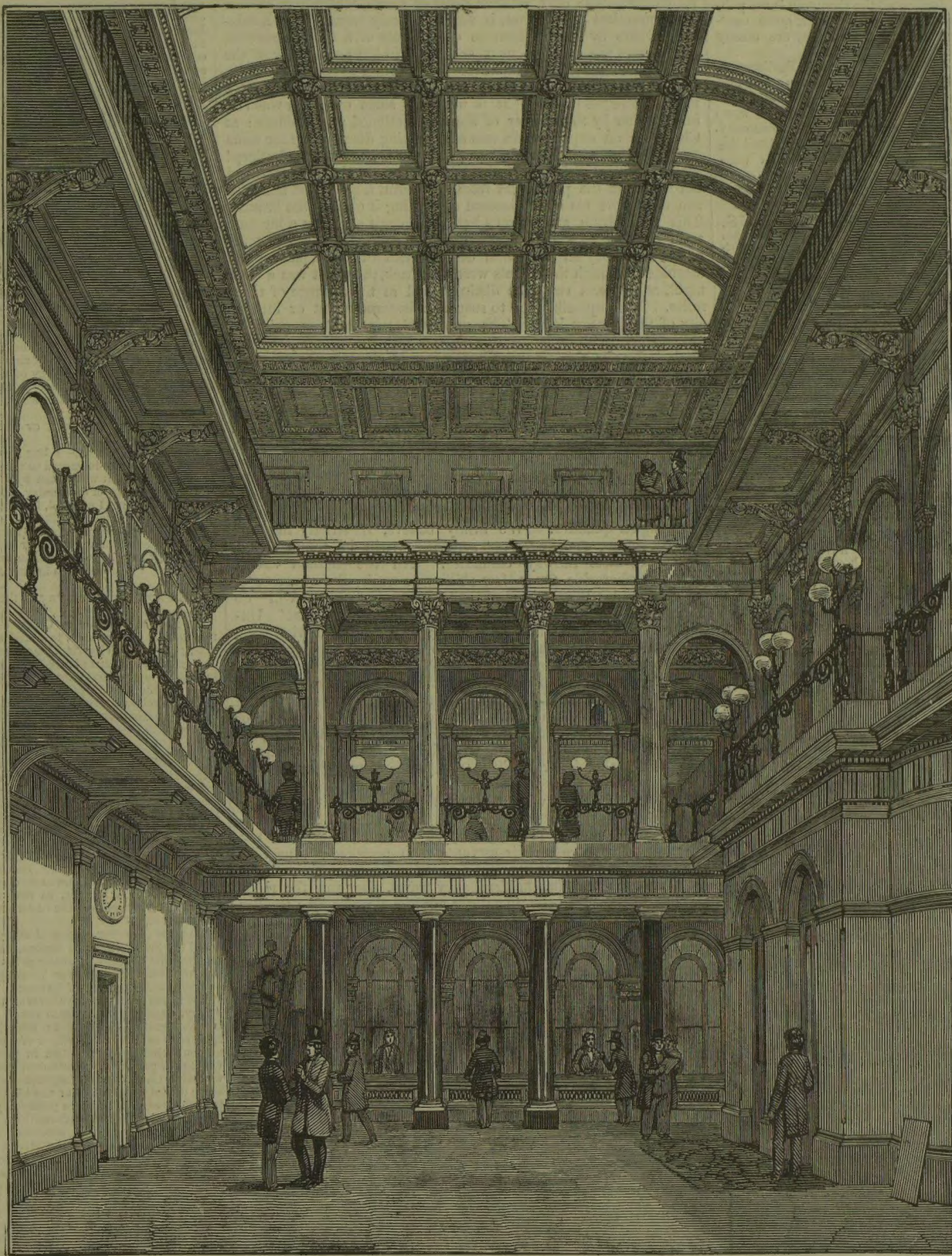
A flight of six steps leads to the interior of the edifice; and on entering the Hall the visitor is struck by its novel and beautiful effect. The space of ground occupied by the entire building (exclusive of subscribers' rooms) is about 70 feet by 38; and great praise is due to the architect for the skilful mode in which he has arranged his plans, so as to give a capacious Hall for the general business to be transacted in, and yet to allow of space for the utmost freedom of access to the different rooms in which the electric correspondence is carried on. The greatest length of the building is from east to west, the shortest from north to south; and in plan the Hall, which is in the centre of the building, is nearly a square, being about 42 feet from east to west, and in the other direction extending the whole depth of the building, within the walls—that is, 32 feet.

At the east and west ends a screen of two stories crosses the hall, in the manner shown in our Engraving, the first story being supported by columns of the Doric order, painted in imitation of porphyry, resting on plinths, in imitation of veined marble, carrying their proper entablature and frieze; and the upper story by columns of the Corinthian order, the shafts painted in imitation of sienna marble, their capitals and bases of white. These stories form capacious galleries, having communication with the apartments in which are the Electric Telegraph Machines; and, to connect the two ends of the building, galleries, of nearly the width of the first intercolumniation from the wall, run along the northern and southern sides. These galleries are supported by trusses springing from the frieze in the respective stories. The trusses to the upper story are very highly enriched, and of beautiful design; those to the lower of plainer though elegant outline. The blank walls, running from east to west, have pilasters corresponding in order to the pillars of the screens and painted like them; and, in the intercolumniations, are arches springing from small pilasters attached to the larger ones. On the south side is the entrance from Lothbury, and the door projects somewhat into the Hall, to allow of a room for the porter; while the gallery before-mentioned follows the projection, as shown in our view. Immediately opposite the Lothbury entrance is a small doorway leading into the Subscribers' Rooms, and above this doorway is a dial clock. A continuous rail, of light and elegant design, runs along the lower galleries, and is also introduced in the spaces between the columns at either end, and from it spring branches for gas-lights. A railing of plain but close pattern also bounds the upper galleries.

The glazed windows behind the counter separate an office, called the "translating office," from the body of the Hall. In this office all messages are transferred or translated into the abbreviated code arranged by the Company; but it is to be observed, that all such messages as descriptions of persons suspected of any dishonesty are not translated, but sent in full; only the lists of prices in corn, share, and other markets are so abbreviated.

These windows separate from the body of the Hall offices for clerks, in communication with those employed at the machines above; and who have to receive messages, through the sliding panes before noticed, and transmit them to their fellow clerks above stairs, by the aid of "lifts," or small trays working up and down, by means of cords, in square tubes. There is a "lift" and a bell in connexion with every desk. The motive power to these lifts is given by the clerk at the desk above, who, on his alarm being touched, turns a winch, and elevates the tray in an instant. As there are separate "lifts" to each desk, so, of course, there are separate tubes for each to work in. On the first story the apartments, in which are the machines, are not nearly so lofty as the Corinthian pillars would seem at first sight to indicate them to be; in fact, this story is divided into two, by a floor, which does not project so far forward as the series of archways, which both ornament the walls and allow of ingress to the machine-room; and therefore a plain railing is carried along to make all secure. In our View, this second flooring, and the hand-rail, is shown in the archways behind the Corinthian columns.

The roof of the Hall is very effective in its character, and as all the light the Hall receives is from this source, a large portion of it is glazed. In plan, the roof is crossed, transversely and longitudinally, by four



THE HALL OF THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION, LOTHBURY.

large beams, so arranged as to leave a square space of about 27 feet wide in the centre, the other portions of the roof are ceiled with deeply moulded and ornamented panels, divided from each other by beams, having on their soffits enrichments of the Etruscan fret pattern. The square space before mentioned is not vacant, but is covered at the sides, and subdivided into twenty-five deeply sunken panels, (each glazed with rough plate glass,) by beams crossing each other. The under sides of the beams are very richly decorated with a double guilloché pattern running along them; and, at their intersections, are pendant ornaments. The sides of the panels are also embellished with minute ornament, and the whole of the details are beautifully worked out. The ceilings, to the lower galleries, have rich flowers in the centres of the panels.

In the machine galleries the wires are carried along the ceilings from the respective machines to the battery chambers and the test box; the battery wires running east and west, and the "house wires," to test box, north and south. The desks and machines, which are of Cooke and Wheatstone's Patent, are all of polished mahogany, and are very beautifully fitted up; and there are eighteen desks, thus affording accommodation for thirty-six machines, in the six apartments devoted to them. All the wires are numbered at the desks, to correspond from batteries to machines, and from machines to the test box, that the electric circuit may be complete.

The west side of the building is devoted to the transaction of the business connected with the cities and towns on the North-Western lines, and also to the Great Western; whilst the eastern side is for the service of the Eastern, South-Eastern, and South-Western lines, and the Admiralty.

Supposing a message is required to be sent to Liverpool, the sender goes to the counter on the west side

and hands the message, written out, to one of the clerks there, who takes the money, and gives a receipt for it. The written paper is then passed into the translating office, where it is duly transferred into the code arranged by the Company. This done, the clerk touches the alarm, and puts the message on the "lift" for Liverpool, which is immediately drawn up by the clerk at the machine, who instantly sets to work, and, in a few seconds, the message reaches its destination!

Having said thus much about the structure erected for the purposes of the Company, we will descend into the basement of the building, and describe the apparatus by which communication is carried on, and for which there are large vaults well lighted up with gas.

The wires from the several railway termini are brought through iron pipes, laid down under the pavement of the streets; and, meeting in Founders'-court, are brought through the south wall of the basement of the station in the manner indicated in our Diagram No. 11; and, descending into a long box, called the "test box," are fastened there to pegs fitted into the back of the box. At the bottom of the test box run a corresponding number of wires, called the "house wires," and these go to the machines in the galleries. Connection is maintained between the line and house wires by small wires running perpendicularly from one to the other. The "house" wires are numbered from 1 to 81 consecutively, and the others according to the respective stations whence they come. Thus, the North-Western Railway Station, in Euston-square, has twenty-seven wires in connection with it; the North-Eastern and Eastern Counties, nine; the South-Eastern, nine; the South-Western, nine; and there are nine in connection with the Admiralty; besides eighteen in spare tubes, for any future period. The Great Western has no separate communication with the Central Station, as the telegraph lines only go as far as Slough; therefore, all messages are sent via the North-Western as far as the Kensington branch railway, then along that to the Great Western to Paddington, whence they proceed to Slough. All communications with Bristol are sent to Birmingham, and thence by Birmingham and Bristol line of telegraph.

The reason so many wires are laid from the Central Station to the railway termini is lest any of the wires become defective, when the connection can be carried on by other wires, as the expense of taking up the pavement would be enormous for so slight a cause. The test box is usually kept closed by shutters, and machines are kept handy to test any of the wires which may be signalled as weak.

In our Diagram No. 2 we give an elevation of one side of the Battery Chamber, which is for the service of the North-Western line. At A the wires from the several machines enter the room, and are carried to the respective batteries. Our view shows but one series of batteries on each shelf; but, in reality, they are arranged in pairs or nearly so; and some shelves contain five, others six and seven, batteries each. Should a battery become weakened by evaporation, the wires are instantly carried to other batteries. The batteries are the old-fashioned ones on Wollaston's principle, and contain 23 pairs of plates each, the intervening spaces being filled with sand, moistened with acid diluted with about 16 parts of water.

The Subscribers' Room is a very handsome apartment, having a roof of similar open character to that of the Hall, though not of such extent, and the glass filling the panels is engraved on a dull ground. The enrichments are of different design, but very excellent style and execution. When complete, with its tables, chairs, and other furniture, this room will have an exceedingly piquant character.

There are offices for the Engineer and Superintendent in rooms above the machine-rooms, on a level with the roof.

The gas-lights are on Faraday's principle of ventilation.

The several clocks in the building are all Bain's patent electric clocks, as is the illuminated dial in the front of the building.

The building is thoroughly warmed by hot air, but the ventilation of

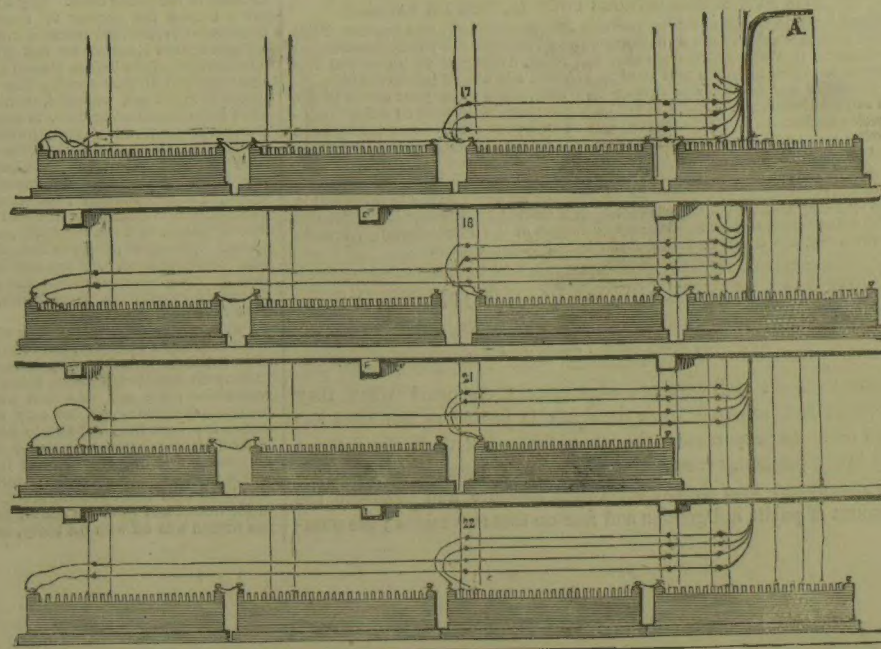


FIG. 2.—AR

FIG. 1.



it is by no means on a good system, as the machine-rooms and upper galleries are excessively hot and unpleasant.

The whole of the arrangements relating to the batteries, wires, and general working business of the Company are entrusted to Mr. N. Holmes; and it needs but a brief glance at the completeness with which everything is ordered, and the perfect system which reigns through every part of the building, to show how successful his arrangements are, and how worthy the highest possible praise.

We must here observe, that this Station of the Company is not publicly opened yet, as the whole of the arrangements are not quite completed; and that, though messages are sent through it, they are merely done so for the accommodation of the public.

The building is from the designs of Mr. H. A. Hunt, of Parliament-street, and, as we have before said, does infinite credit to his taste and skill; and we need but mention the name of Mr. J. Thomas, of Lambeth, to whose care all the modelling and decorative enrichments were entrusted, and whose great facility of invention has been so conspicuously displayed in the New Palace at Westminster, to show that in detail the work is as felicitous as in general arrangement. The builders were Messrs. Piper.

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#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

**SUNDAY, January 23.**—Third Sunday after Epiphany.—Venus rises at 4h. 56m. A.M.  
**MONDAY, 24.**—Pitt died, 1806.—Mars sets at 2h. 14m. A.M., near the W.N.W.  
**TUESDAY, 25.**—Conversion of St. Paul.—Mars souths at 6h. 32m. P.M.  
**WEDNESDAY, 26.**—The Sun rises at 7h. 50m., and sets at 4h. 37m.—The length of the day is 8h. 47m., being 1h. 2m. longer than on the Shortest Day.  
**THURSDAY, 27.**—Jupiter souths at 10h. 31m. P.M.—Saturn sets at 7h. 46m. P.M.  
**FRIDAY, 28.**—The Moon enters her last quarter at 11h. 59m. A.M.  
**SATURDAY, 29.**—Martyrdom of King Charles I.—The planet Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 50	4 10	4 30	4 45	5 5	5 20	5 40
5 55	6 10	6 30	6 45	7 5	7 20	7 40
10 30	10 45	11 5	11 20	11 40	12 5	12 20
1 55	2 10	2 30	2 45	3 5	3 20	3 40
4 55	5 10	5 30	5 45	6 5	6 20	6 40
8 55	9 10	9 30	9 45	10 5	10 20	10 40
11 55	12 10	12 30	12 45	1 5	1 20	1 40

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Interrog." Wigan.—We have not the "London University Calendar" at hand.  
"Philanthrop."—We cannot quote remedies: try Cayenne Lozenges.  
"Sabrina" may purchase the "List of Northern Lighthouses" for a few pence. The Trinity Board also print a list of lighthouses under their charge.  
P. D. C.—Alderman Sir Matthew Wood died Sept. 25, 1843: he was twice Lord Mayor, viz. in 1816 and 1817.  
"An Old Subscriber." Limerick.—The work on Wood Engraving will be the History and Practice reprinted, with additional Illustrations from our Journal.  
R. C. S.—Jersey.—Apply to an East India Agent.  
E. W.—Neath.—We have not room for the Enigma.  
A. B. C.—Hammersmith.—Premium about £50 for four years.  
Elizabeth Skye Terrier.—The Still Room was formerly the room in which the cordials of the Lady Bountifuls of old were kept: it is now applied to the Store Room of a household.  
"Bishop."—The claim will be regulated by the giving of the order.  
"An Enthusiastic Dog-fancier" cannot, in the instance suggested, be gratified.  
A Young Cantatrice should consult a Singing Master.  
C. N. A.—According to the strict rules, none but Knights should bear their motto on a garter encircling their crest or arms. The practice is, however, very much followed.  
X. Y. Z.—We are not aware that the Lord Mayor of York has any right to take precedence of the Lord Mayor of London.  
J.—Bristol, should apply to the address stated in the advertisement. The cost of the copy of the will depends on its length.  
J. H. W.—Mr. Brooke's address is Mivart's Hotel, Brook-street, London.  
J. R.—We have not room for the lines.  
A Regular Subscriber.—We cannot, in fairness, make any exception to our charge of 1s. for back numbers.  
Japhet.—The Templars were finally suppressed in England in 1340.  
C. E.—Dublin.—The old saying, "First cousins may marry, though second cousins may not," is a popular error.  
A Correspondent.—Stroud.—We do not know the print.  
N. N.—Dublin.—No.  
C. C.—Banbury, would be acting illegally.  
J. A. G.—Blackfriars.—The lines will not suit.  
A. Z.—The occurrence was accidental.  
M. Y.—Try the British Museum.  
A. H.—From a paper in the Hampshire Advertiser, it would appear that, on Jan. 1, 1848, there were 671 ships and vessels of all classes in the Royal service. Of these, 233 were in commission, including ninety-eight steamers for service of all classes.  
G. P.—Lord Hardinge lost his arm at the battle of Ligny, 16th June, 1815.  
A Staunch Sub.—All the daughters of a person entitled to coat armour have a right to bear their paternal shield; but unless they are heiresses or co-heiresses, they do not transmit it to their descendants. The bird in the impression sent is, we think, "a dove rising."  
Very Old Subscriber.—Question 1. By inheriting her share of the Orleans property, and the economy of a long life. 2. For family reasons, which she did not choose to make public. 3. In the centre of France.  
M. F. W.—We have answered the question repeatedly. The united force of the allies, English and Prussian, was far the greatest at the close of the day. For the exact number, see any of the thousand histories of the battle.  
J. W. B.—We have not the date by us. To the second question—Yes, George Canning. The coincidences are trivial.  
A. Lane.—The best was awarded by the Duke of Wellington to a Sergeant Graham, for closing the gates of Hougomont in the face of the enemy, during one of the fiercest attacks on that chateau, at Waterloo. The dangerous service was performed by Adjutant-General Macdonald and the Sergeant; but we believe the General waived his claim in favour of his comrade.  
A Subscriber.—Orkney.—We will see.  
Freddy.—New Cross.—We cannot interfere in wagers.  
R. D. H.—Boulogne, will be entitled to the property. 2. The next male.  
A Juvenile Reader.—Nottingham.—We think not. Newcastle Abbey is a few miles from Nottingham.  
A Constant Reader.—Birmingham.—1 and 2. No. We cannot undertake to recommend Assurance Companies.  
Chambers.—We think the best "Cambridge Guide" is that published by Grant.  
Dunkirk.—Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, January and July; Four per Cents, April and October.  
F. C. X.—The New Houses of Parliament may be seen by Lord Great Chamberlain's orders on Wednesdays.  
Nauticus.—The ship Victory is now fitting out at Portsmouth, for which leads are wanted as apprentices for seven years, if provided with fifty shillings for an outfit.  
R. H.—Stamford.—Apply to Cottam and Hallen, Oxford-street.  
J. E. P.—Chevet.—Savoy, Marine Parade, Dover; and Gooch, Lakenham, Norwich, are makers of Velocipedes.  
A Regular Reader.—Belfast.—Mislead.  
G. B.—Belfast.—Somewhat less than half a mile.

#### AVIS AUX SOUSCRIPTEURS POUR LA VUE DE PARIS.

COMME il est impossible de faire parvenir aux Souscripteurs une gravure d'une aussi grande étendue, sans en détruire un peu l'effet par des plis nécessairement nombreux, il n'est peut-être pas hors de propos d'indiquer ici un moyen très simple de rendre la feuille tout aussi plate que si elle n'avait jamais été pliée. Répandre sur une table ou surface très unie, assez d'eau pour que la feuille en soit très humectée. Placer la feuille sur la table, la gravure en dehors. Humecter également, en tamponnant avec une éponge jusqu'à ce que tous les plis aient disparu entièrement. Laissez sécher. Aucune pression n'est nécessaire.

#### THE GRAND VIEW OF PARIS.

The folds occasioned in forwarding the Print by Post may be easily taken out in the following manner:—Place the Plate on a smooth surface already moistened with clean water, and sponge the upper surface of the Print carefully: remove it when dry, and it will be as smooth as issued from the press.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1848.

ACCIDENTS on Railways are as regularly discussed when they happen, and forgotten when the shock is passed, as the tides rise and fall. In proportion to the loss of life and limb is the interest felt in the particular case: it would be very possible to construct an instrument that should accurately measure and graduate the amount of public indignation and fear on these occasions; the num-

ber of killed and wounded, and their rank in life—for that is a great element—being known, the degree of excitement all over the country can be calculated to a nicety. It might be called the "Railway Horror-Meter;" put into Greek, the name would look as scientific as any of the thousand "meters" at present existing.

The regularity with which the public mind is excited on this subject, only to sink again into total apathy, is becoming perfectly ridiculous. The only rational effect of alarm, which is to enforce some practical precautions, is never or rarely ensured. If a calamity occurs by the drunkenness or stupidity of a railway servant, the chances are that the next accident will have somebody of the same class still more stupid or more drunk as the cause of it, plainly proving that the managers have done nothing to improve their staff in the interim. It is not long since one train was run into another by the blunder of the man stationed at the points: at Christmas an express train was seen darting down a line for some score of miles with the stoker and engineer both drunk and asleep! This time the decision or terror of the "man at the points" saved the whole of the passengers from a dreadful fate—he let the train run along the main line instead of turning it off into the branch. This week death and wounds have been dealt about by a luggage train running at a high speed into a passenger train, stopped for a short time by an accidental derangement of some part of the machinery, though the signals were sent back, though it was a clear night, and objects could be distinguished at the distance of three miles. It is impossible not to suspect mismanagement or incapacity of the grossest kind. The approaching train was going at undue speed, with no look-out, and was only brought up by the crash. How is this frequent recurrence of stupidity or carelessness, where intelligence and vigilance are so much needed, to be accounted for? It will be observed, that in most of these cases it is not the machinery, the material agency, that is in fault—that generally does its part well, and can be calculated on almost with certainty. It is the men working it who cause the catastrophes. This is so far a consolation, that it admits the remedy of displacing stupidity by ability, and heedless men by those who, like Cromwell's Ironsides, will "have some conscience in what they do." The only thing wanted in this case, as in most others, is to pay the price of the higher qualities. We firmly believe, if strictly inquired into, cheapness, economy, or "screwing" will be found at the bottom of most railway casualties. All the human virtues are not purchasable for a few shillings a week; the advocate of "supply and demand" may say, plenty of men will do the work for that money—there is such a "competition!" Undoubtedly there is a keen, a fearful struggle for life; but what men, so impelled, will undertake to do, is no assurance that they can do it. There is the fallacy; the "cheap" worker for the reduced price promises to do the duty: under average circumstances, he goes through it; but infallibly comes the casualty that proves him unfit or unequal to the task. We are too much in the habit of expecting an impossible perfection of qualities from those whose reward is only equal to the most ordinary services; as a natural consequence, the higher qualities are professed only, they do not exist.

If railway companies will cut down their expenses that the half-yearly meeting may show a good dividend, and the discontented shareholder (who is always present) may be mollified, they must not expect anything more in their servants than pretence of fitness for their work. And thus it becomes a question for the public themselves, who are the shareholders; they travel, they run the risks, and they must decide between a slight additional profit, or a smaller dividend and the sense of security. The question would soon be settled if put thus:—Would you, as individual railway proprietors, prefer taking your chance in a "regular smash" on your own line, to expending on its better management the few shillings a year the screwing and cutting system puts into your pocket?

#### THE WEATHER.

THE sky during the past week has chiefly been clouded, but less so than it was during the previous week. There have been two or three fine days; the direction of the wind has been variable, and the temperature of the air has been changeable; the average of which on Thursday was nearly 14° greater than it was on the following Sunday. The following are some particulars of each day:—  
Thursday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; a slight rain was falling at 1h. P.M., and continued during the remainder of the day; the direction of the wind was N.W., but light; and the average temperature of the air for the day was 43°. Friday, the sky was overcast all day; the air was misty, and at times a considerable darkness prevailed; a thick misty rain was falling occasionally; the air was calm; the average temperature of the air for the day was 40°. Saturday, the sky was cloudless after 10h. A.M.; the day was fine, with light airs from the S.E.; the average temperature for the day was 35°. Sunday, the sky was principally cloudless; the air was misty and foggy till towards the evening; the night was fair and clear; at a quarter before 10h. P.M. several fine red streamers of an aurora borealis were seen, and shortly afterwards an auroral arch was formed, but the whole disappeared within a quarter of an hour, and it did not again appear during the night. The direction of the wind was N.; and the average temperature for the day was 29°. Monday, the sky was cloudy all day, and rain was falling at different times after noon; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 35°. Tuesday, the sky was mostly clear from 11h. A.M. to 6h. P.M., and chiefly cloudy at other times; the direction of the wind was E.; the day was fine, but cold; its average temperature was 33°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; the directions of the wind were E. and N.E.; the average temperature for the day was 33°, and that for the week ending this day was 35°.

The extreme thermometer readings for each day were:—

Thursday, Jan. 13	the highest during the day was 47 deg., and the lowest was 39 deg.
Friday, Jan. 14	40°
Saturday, Jan. 15	41°
Sunday, Jan. 16	34°
Monday, Jan. 17	44°
Tuesday, Jan. 18	36°
Wednesday, Jan. 19	36°
Blackheath, January 20th, 1848.	J. G.

REWARDS FOR GOOD CONDUCT.—The house of a family named Kenna, at Aracrony, Tipperary, having been attacked by an armed party, they beat them off, followed them, arrested some, and handed them over to the police. The case attracted the attention of Sir William Fraser, of the Life Guards; he wrote upon the subject to the Catholic clergyman of the parish, and, having received his reply, sent the following communication:—"1st Life Guards Barracks, London, Jan. 7.—Rev. Sir.—Absence from London has prevented me from replying to your obliging note, which I received some time ago. I enclose a £5 Bank of England note, No. 09,387, which I request you will have the goodness to forward to Kenna. I regret that he has received no official reward for his resolute conduct. A few such acts would do more towards suppressing outrage than any increase in the police force. May I trouble you to acknowledge the receipt of this.—I have the honour to remain, faithfully yours, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FRASER.—Rev. Michael Scanlan, P.P. Ballygibbon, Nenagh."

PROSPECTIVE RESULTS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—There is no doubt the Administration (of the United States) are heartily sick of the war, and would gladly creep out of it if they could. The immense loss which the country has sustained in killed and wounded, with the additional consideration of an accumulated and accumulating debt, is beginning to attract public attention. When General Jackson retired from public life, his pride and boast was, that, during his administration, the whole of the national debt accumulated in two wars had been paid off. Only a few years have passed away, and one of his successors (Mr. Polk) has illegally and unconstitutionally commenced a war against Mexico, which, in eighteen months, has emptied an overflowing treasury, and created a national debt of nearly one hundred millions of dollars, with a certainty, if the war continues, as it doubtless will, of adding to it an incalculable amount. And all this distress and misery is brought upon the country without producing any effect upon the enemy, or the slightest prospect of conquering a peace. Such is the difference between the statesmen of 1837 and 1847. What will be the situation of the country ten years hence, no thinking man dares to inquire.—New York Correspondent of the Times.

THE *Courrier de Constantinople* gives the following horrible narrative:—"A short time ago a foreigner, but of what nation is not known, entered the house of an Armenian priest at Ada Bazat, and finding it impossible to commit the robbery he intended without being discovered by the inhabitants, determined to murder them all. He first went into the chamber in which the priest's youngest daughter slept, but only wounded her in the hand before she made her escape from him, and fled to her father for protection. The father armed himself with a hatchet, and met the robber, who had followed the child. A sanguinary conflict ensued, but terminated in the death of the priest; after which the assassin murdered his wife, his eldest daughter, and another female who lived with them as companion. The youngest girl again escaped, got out of the house, and gave the alarm, but before any assistance could be obtained the wretch was off with his booty, and has not since been heard of."

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### RESTITUTION OF TITHES TO THE CHURCH.

A committee, consisting of Lord John Manners, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., the Dean of Winchester, the Rev. R. Spranger, D.C.L., the Rev. R. Chandos Pole, and other clergymen and gentlemen, has been formed, for the purpose of restoring the tithes now held by lay impropriators to the exclusive use of the Church. A preliminary meeting was held in September last, for the purpose of associating together those who were favourable to the object; and, the requisite means for carrying on their operations having been adopted, the committee alluded to has been formed, and has published an explanatory statement of its objects and principles. The announcement of this movement has attracted the favourable notice of many, and communications from owners of impropriate tithes have been received, showing a readiness on their part to meet the views of the committee, and, in some instances, expressing a willingness to make a considerable sacrifice in so doing. Encouraged by these facts, the committee recommend the following plan of operations for effecting the objects desired:—

"1. That means should be presented to all desiring to assist in this work by the formation of a body to be denominated 'The Tithe Redemption Trust for the Church of England and Wales.'"

"2. That the affairs of this body be conducted by a board, consisting of clergymen and laymen, and assisted by a secretary and other requisite officers."

"3. That the two Archbishops and the Bishops of England and Wales be requested to undertake the office of 'Council of Advice and Direction,' and that no appropriation of re-acquired tithes or the property of the Church be made by the Board, without the previous sanction of the Council.—John Manners, Chairman."

Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Bishop of Exeter, the Dean of Winchester, and Lord J. Manners have consented to act as trustees of the funds for carrying out this work.

##### THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

The *Morning Post* gives two protests of priests of the Church of England against the consecration of Dr. Hampden, addressed to "the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Church of England, and to all other Archbishops and Bishops of the Holy Catholic Church," and which, it says are in course of circulation.

A memorial from the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester to the Bishop of the Diocese, in reference to the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford, was published last week. The following is the Bishop of Gloucester's reply:—

"TO THE CLERGY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF GLOUCESTER."

"Stapleford, Jan. 13.

"My Rev. Brethren,—I beg you to accept my best acknowledgements for your consideration in regard to the late appointment of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford, which was voted by a large majority of a meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester. It gives me, I assure you, sincere satisfaction that the measures I adopted, in conjunction with other Bishops, with the hope of obviating the discussions likely to be caused in the Church by the appointment, has met with the approval of so large a number of my clerical brethren; and I join with them in humble prayer to the Chief Shepherd, that the prudence of his Holy Spirit may be vouchsafed in every day of trial to his faithful servants.

"Believe me to be, my Rev. Brethren, very truly yours,

"J. H. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

"To the Rev. Canon Selwyn and the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Gloucester."

AN ENGLISH BISHOP IN CHINA.—It is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to found a new Bishopric somewhere in the Chinese seas, probably at Victoria, Hong Kong. Towards to funds for this purpose there is at present upwards of £18,000 in hand (£5000 of which is for a college, granted in part by anonymous donors, and the remainder collected under a pastoral letter by the Bishop of London). The remaining sum necessary is to be collected by voluntary subscriptions, about £20,000 being required before the consent of the Government for the foundation of a new See can be expected.

##### THE BISHOPRIC OF HEREFORD.

THE opposition raised against the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford has naturally directed the attention of the public towards that Diocese; and we think we shall do what will be interesting to our readers, if we give a short account of some of the incidents and personages connected with the Bishopric. Hereford is said to have been the residence of a Bishop as early as the year 544; but no person of historic importance appears to have filled the See till Cuthbert, who was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury in 741. By his injunctions the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed were read to the people in their native tongue. He also obtained from the Pope a dispensation for allowing burials within towns and cities, a practice not allowed before his time, which afterwards became, as modern experience proves, a great abuse, and which, as Mr. Duncombe, the historian of the county, says, "might well have been omitted always."

We must pass over a lapse of many centuries, and come to one who has rendered the See of Hereford famous, as having been the last Englishman who ever received the honours of canonisation from the Church of Rome. The name of this renowned Prelate was Thomas Cantilupe, son of William Lord Cantilupe and Millicent, Countess of Evreux. The life of a saint, written by those whose object it was to elevate his character to such a degree as to make his canonisation a duty, naturally contains so much of the strange and incredible, that there is considerable difficulty in sifting out sufficient truth to satisfy modern readers as to the real character of the individual. Shrewd and talented there is no doubt that he was; skilled in politics, and quicksighted enough to take advantage of passing circumstances, and of turning them to his own benefit. He was High Chancellor of England under Henry III., and was entrusted with a share of the government of the kingdom during the absence of that monarch. He contrived also, in those palmy days of pluralities, to secure to himself three Canonries and two Archdeaconries. At last, at the age of 56, on the 8th of September, 1275, he was, according to his monkish chronicler, "set up as a light in the candlestick of the See."

He presided over it only seven years, and those were not years of peace. He was embroiled in a quarrel with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Gloucester; and it was during a journey to Rome, to obtain the assistance of the Pope, that he died at Civita Vecchia, 25th August, 1282. It was customary at that period to divide the bodies of holy men, in order that different places might share in the advantages to be derived from such possessions. Part of the body of Thomas Cantilupe was deposited in a church near Florence; his heart was interred at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire; while his bones were conveyed to Hereford Cathedral, where they were deposited in a tomb erected in the Lady Chapel.

The miracles performed over his remains were so great and so numerous, that his fame soon surpassed even that of Ethelbert himself. "Superstition," as old Fuller says, "is always fond of the youngest saint." His remains were transferred to the north transept, where a splendid monument was raised over them in 1287.

To give all possible importance to this translation, Edward II. is said to have come over from Calais to be present at the ceremony. The miracles increased. Writers vary in the account of the number; some modestly mentioning 163, while others say that 425 were wrought at his tomb. Twenty-five years after his death, a commission was appointed by the Church of Rome to inquire into his life and character, and the nature of the miracles performed. These points were all satisfactorily settled, and Thomas Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford, was added to the list of canonised saints. The arms of Ethelbert were removed from the episcopal seal, and those of the family of Cantilupe inserted in their stead. Gules three leopards' heads jessant, with a fleur de lis issuing from the mouth.

Some years after, the see was occupied by John Trellich, who made a powerful stand against the plays and pageants which were usually performed in churches: all persons taking part therein were denounced under the pain of cursing and excommunication. His tomb was opened in 1813, when part of his crozier and the seal of a Pope's bull were found, which are now preserved in the Cathedral.

Thomas Spofford, who was promoted to the Bishopric in 1421, is a memorable instance of a Bishop retiring from his dignity. The Pope, by a bull, allowed him to withdraw from his high office, and retire to the abbacy of St. Mary, at York, his successor allowing him £100 a year from the revenues.

Bonner, so notorious in Mary's reign, was Bishop of Hereford for seven months only, when he was translated to London, where he died, leaving behind him a memory loaded with the charge of the grossest cruelties. John Harley, who was consecrated in 1553, was deprived in the following year by Mary, who compelled him to abdicate, "for marrying and avoiding mass;" after which event, his biographer informs us, "he wandered about from place to place in an obscure condition." A few years after Harley's deprivation, the see was filled by two men of widely different character. John Scory is described as avaricious, prodigal, addicted to swearing and improper language; while his successor, Herbert Westfaling, was humane, charitable, of great gravity, devoting the revenues of the church to piety and hospitality, and leaving to his family only his paternal property. Robert Bennett, Bishop in 1603, was involved in serious contention and litigation with the Mayor and Aldermen of Hereford. The rulers of the city were accused by him of invading his rights and privileges, "by refusing to pay their fees, by denying his bailiff the custody and keys of the Bishop's gates, by putting a watch to oppose his watch, by forbidding the bells to be rung as had been customary, and by forcing every poor man to become a sword-man."

Mutual concessions were after a time made, and peace was restored. This Prelate, perhaps, carried on with him as years advanced, somewhat of the disputing spirit which he possessed at college, where Sir John Harrington describes him as being "an active man, who played well at tennis, and could toss an argument in the schools even better than a ball in the Tennis Court." Francis Godwin, his successor, is best remembered by his "Catalogue of the Bishops of England." Browne Willis gives a very unfavourable character of him. "He was a great simoniac; nothing is reported to have fell in his gift but what he sold or disposed of in regard to some son or daughter; but this practice, I presume, had been so notorious in Queen Elizabeth's time, that it occasioned her aversion to Bishops' marriages," &c. The succeeding prelates for many years were men whose lives were generally passed in the quiet performance of their duties, without calling forth much notice from the public. In 1721 Benjamin Hoadley was appointed to the See, and no prelate perhaps ever lived who was so violently attacked. His opinions were of the liberal kind, and the opposition to them was characterised, as opposition too frequently is, by a vindictiveness which it is painful to contemplate. According to his own language, "fury seemed to be let loose upon him." All this violence, however, seemed to disquiet him but little, as, after his promotion to Salisbury, and further advancement to Winchester, we find that he lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years. From his time to the present, the occupiers of the See have lived in peace and quiet.



## POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Isaac D'Israeli, the learned and accomplished author of the "Curiosities of Literature," the "Amenities of Literature," &c., &c., and father of Mr. B. D'Israeli, M.P., died after a short attack of the prevailing epidemic on Wednesday, at his residence, Bradenham House, Buckinghamshire, in the 82d year of his age.

**THE TEA DUTIES.**—Lord John Russell within the last few days announced, in a letter to Mr. Cardwell, M.P. for Liverpool, that the Government will not or cannot reduce the exorbitant duty on tea at the present time. A deputation, notwithstanding, waited on his Lordship on Wednesday, when the reduction of the duty was enforced by several gentlemen; but Lord John Russell answered, in substance, that the Government would be very glad to reduce the duty on tea, but that it was a question of revenue. It should have the consideration of her Majesty's ministers.

**COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.**—On Thursday, at a Court held for the despatch of public business, the Committees for the ensuing year were appointed; and, on the motion of Mr. Humphreys, the following resolution was adopted:—"That it be referred to a Committee to consider and report as to the expediency of presenting a petition to Parliament for an Act to give power to the Central Criminal Court to try persons charged with offences within its jurisdiction without the intervention of a Grand Jury; and, further, to consider and report whether such trials could not be most beneficially had by information, or by some and what other mode other than by indictment."

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Address of the Peers was presented with the usual forms, on Wednesday, to his Majesty, who returned a suitable reply, and immediately afterwards his Majesty descended from the throne, mingled among the Peers, who attended in considerable numbers, and conversed with several of them. The deputation was then introduced to the Queen and Princesses. The King appeared to enjoy his usual good health. Above 200 Peers were present.

## ITALY.

According to the latest advices, the Russian Ambassador at Rome has at length presented to the Pope the ratification of the treaty for the arrangement of the religious differences between his Holiness and the Emperor of Russia, with an apology for the delay which prevented the Pope from announcing the fact in his last allocution. It appears that, according to this treaty, there are to be seven Catholic dioceses in Russia and Poland, and that the Bishops are not to be appointed without the approbation of the Pope. The Roman Catholic clergy in Russia and Poland are to be treated with respect, and there is to be no obstacle thrown in the way of religious worship according to the creed of the Roman Church.

Numerous arrests had been made among the Modenese troops, in consequence of the manifestation of discontent at the entry of the Austrians into that Duchy, and still more of the expression of liberal opinions and tendencies. The soldiers had been put in irons at Este, Carrara, and Massa. At Reggio, the theatre was closed in consequence of the manifestations of popular discontent.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—On Monday, a public meeting of the members and friends of this institution was held at the London Coffee-house, the Rev. John Harding, M.A., rector of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, presiding. Several speakers referred, in terms of eulogy, to the Society's operations in India (where the most extraordinary conversions had taken place through the instrumentality of the Missionaries), and various districts which the Society had taken under its care. In China, the Rev. George Smith, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, had made an exploratory visit, in conjunction with another clergyman, and the reports which had been made by those gentlemen induced the belief, that, if proper exertions were made, Christianity might be extensively diffused, at no distant day, throughout that extensive and idolatrous country. Resolutions, affirming the usefulness of the Church Missionary Society, and pledging the meeting to its support, having been adopted, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

**SANITARY REFORM.**—On Wednesday night a public meeting on this subject, called by the National Philanthropic Association, was held in the Hanover-square rooms. Mr. Wakley, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Cochrane moved the first resolution, viz.—"That it has for a series of years been clearly demonstrated by commissions connected with the legislative and Government departments, and powerfully enforced by practical evidence from the National Philanthropic Association and other benevolent societies, instituted for the purpose of promoting sanitary reform, that the nation suffers to an alarming extent, in a moral, physical, and pecuniary point of view, from the absence of an effective law for the protection of public health; and these evils are peculiarly to be traced to deficient sewage and house drainage, scanty and dear water supply, imperfect street-cleaning, and a wretched construction and ventilation of the dwellings of the poorer classes, and the imposition of a tax on windows." Sir C. Aldis briefly supported the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. G. A. Walker proposed the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. George, viz.—"That the practice of burying the dead in places surrounded by the abodes of the living has been attended by a disregard of Christian decency, and a violation of the sanctity of the grave. That the frequent exhumation of human remains has engendered a feeling of disrespect for the dead, whilst the constant disturbance of earth saturated with the decomposing gases emanating from the dead is seriously destructive of the public health, and should be prohibited by law." Carried. On the motion of Mr. Wyld, M.P., it was resolved "That this meeting pledges itself to support her Majesty's Government in any just and comprehensive measure for the removal and extinction of the evils deprecated in the preceding resolution;" and the proceedings terminated.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—At the weekly meeting of this society, held on Wednesday evening, a paper "On the *beau ideal* head of ancient Greek art" was read by Mr. Hay, of Edinburgh. The object of the paper was to demonstrate that that style of beauty peculiar to the Greeks was based on mathematical principles, which were unerring, and which led invariably to the same results, both in painting and sculpture. The diagrams exhibited in illustration fully proved the soundness of the theory, and showed that the human artistic head of the Greeks, the standard of ideal beauty, was not merely an arbitrary creation, arising out of individual notions of correct taste, but that it was an unchangeable and never-failing result of geometrical proportions. A very interesting collection of ancient Greek vases, recently excavated from tombs near Hexamilia, on the Isthmus of Corinth, by Dr. Harding, were exhibited before the society, and led to a discussion of the principles by which the elegant forms of Greek pottery were regulated. The uses, also, to which the several pieces were applied was a difficulty no one present was able to solve; and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday next, in order that the society might have the benefit of the assistance of several of the members of the Archaeological Association, who have made this branch of antiquity an especial object of investigation.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—At the annual general meeting of the institution, held on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., Sir J. Rennie, President, in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected to form the Council for the ensuing year:—Joshua Field, President; W. Cubitt, J. M. Rendel, J. Simpson, and R. Stephenson, M.P., Vice-Presidents; J. F. Bateman, G. P. Bidder, I. K. Brunel, J. Cubitt, J. Locke, M.P.; J. Miller, W. C. Mylne, T. Sopwith, J. R. M'Clean, and C. May, members; and J. Clutton and T. H. Wyatt, Associates of Council. The report of the Society was steadily good. Sir J. Rennie, in retiring from the presidency, which he held during the last three years, delivered a farewell address, in which he impressed upon the assemblage the claims of the new President—took a review of the position of the institution during his own presidency—and concluded by expressing his grateful sense of the distinction with which the institution had honoured him. This address was responded to very warmly by the meeting, and a vote of thanks to Sir John Rennie was received with cheers. The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 1.

**BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPHAM.**—The annual general meeting of the supporters and friends of this excellent institution was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The Lord Mayor presided; and having opened the proceedings, the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, M.A., read a lengthened report, which stated that during the past year sixteen children had been received into the asylum. In the same period thirteen children had been removed. The number of children in the asylum on the 1st January, 1848, was eighty-four. The total receipts for the year just closed were £2193 15s. 5d., and the expenditure £2008 12s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £185 2s. 10d.

**GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL.**—A general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held at the hospital, York-road, Lambeth, on Monday, T. W. Miller, Esq., presiding; the Right Hon. the Earl of Galloway, Lord Bexley, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P., were re-elected Vice-Presidents. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Earl of Shaftesbury, to request him to become President of the Institution, in the room of the late Duke of Northumberland, the present Duke having declined the honour. Mr. Hastings, the Secretary, read a report of the proceedings of the Committee of Management, which stated that the affairs of the Institution were prosperous, that the receipts for the last quarter amounted to £958 3s. 6d., and for the present quarter to £1359 18s. 11d., making the total receipts from all sources for the last six months £2318 2s. 5d. The expenditure for the same period was £1198 2s., leaving a balance in hand of £1120. Upon the motion of the Chairman, the salary of the Secretary (Mr. W. Hastings), who has held that office for upwards of 30 years, was increased from £70 to £100 per annum. The number of patients admitted into the Hospital during the past year was 287, and during the same period 445 females had been delivered at their own houses. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks having been awarded to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

**PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**—On Monday evening the seventh annual meeting of the members of the above association was held at the London Tavern—Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair. The report stated that, although the year 1847 had been a peculiarly trying one, the Board had issued 417 policies, for an aggregate of £84,750, being the largest amount of business done in any year since the formation of the Association. During the past year 527 proposals were made to the office, of which 412 were accepted, 57 declined, 14 withdrawn, and 44 are waiting examination under the power given to the Board to accept proposals above £500, but not exceeding £1000 on one life. The Directors had received 19 proposals for sums exceeding £500, of which 10 had been accepted. The rate of mortality since the formation of the Society up to the end of 1846 had been unprecedentedly small; and, although 1847 had been a bad year, the Society had only been called upon to pay £2000 on eleven policies, being under one per cent. of the whole amount assured. The funded property of the Company had increased to £10,500, and

the annual income on premiums and stock was above £6800. The Chairman moved the reception and adoption of the report. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The retiring Directors were then re-elected, and £300 was voted to the Board of Management for remuneration; and, after the usual compliments, the meeting separated.

**NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.**—On Monday, the half-yearly election of children into this charity was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threacree-street—the Lord Mayor in the Chair. From the report, which was read by the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., it appeared that the charity was in a prosperous condition. Upwards of four hundred subscribers have been enrolled during the past year. The number of orphans enjoying the benefits of the institution was 68.

**PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.**—On Wednesday, a special meeting of this society, the chief object of which is the reformation of boys who have been charged with or convicted of crime, was held at the London Tavern, Mr. W. Gladstone, the treasurer, in the chair. He said they were met to choose a vice-president, in the room of the late Earl of Harrowby, and proposed the present Earl, who, when Lord Sandon, was a most active member of the committee, and then, the present Earl being elected, to fill up the vacancy that would in that event be caused in the committee. The proposal having been unanimously acceded to, Mr. Ricardo was chosen a member of the committee, and Mr. Paynter, of the Hammersmith Police-court, moved a series of resolutions, which were agreed to. The resolutions projected the disposal hereafter of the buildings and lands of the Institution in St. George's-fields, with a view of finally erecting a provincial one, at a proper distance from London, and in the vicinity of a railway. The sale of the tenements, &c., in St. George's-fields would fetch a very large sum, and enable the committee to purchase land in the country, and build upon it, on a more extended scale, and increase the advantages derivable from such an Institution. The change contemplated had been tried in France most successfully.

**DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.**—The thirty-first annual general meeting of the governors, friends, and supporters of this institution was held on Tuesday last at the dispensary in Dean-street, Soho; Mr. Masterman, M.P., the treasurer, presided. The meeting was more numerous attended than on former occasions, Mr. Harvey, the resident surgeon, who has succeeded the late surgeon in the professional duties, having been at great pains to render the institution more universally beneficial and more extensively known than formerly. The report, which spoke favourably of the progress of the dispensary, and set forth a great number of cases of patients of the poorer classes relieved, having been adopted, resolutions expressing the grateful feelings of the governors and subscribers towards her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family for their liberal support, were carried *nem. con.* Other resolutions connected with the details of the institution were then passed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman having been passed, the meeting broke up.

**BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the public meeting, on Friday evening (last week), Mr. G. R. Corner announced the discovery at the east end of Kent-street, Southwark, at its junction with the Dover-road, of a bridge which has been laid open in making a new sewer. It consists of a single early pointed arch of stone, with six ribs, very similar to the oldest part of Old London Bridge, and apparently of the same date. The bridge is about twenty feet wide, and carried the Old Kent-road over one of the many streams which intersected that low ground, and which there formed part of the boundary between the parish of St. George, Southwark, and Newington. The span of the arch is about nine feet, and the height about 6 ft. Mr. Corner considers it a manorial bridge, built by the monks of Bermondsey Abbey, who were lords of that manor of Southwark, now called the Great Liberty Manor. It formed part of the Great Kent-road, and the general thoroughfare from London to Canterbury. A drawing of the bridge by Mr. Arthur Newman was exhibited.

A Cabinet Council was held at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macanlay. The Council sat two hours and a half.

**SITTINGS OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.**—A memorial, very numerously signed, has been agreed to, and is on the point of presentation to the Lord Chancellor, setting forth the great inconvenience and loss of time occasioned to the barristers and almost all the solicitors practising in the Court of Chancery, from its sittings being held during term time at a place distant from the Masters' offices, and other places of business. It also states that the Courts at Lincoln's-inn are more commodious to the public as well as the practitioners since the opening of the New Hall there, which Courts are wholly unoccupied during term. The memorial then prays that his Lordship will direct the necessary steps to be taken for causing the sittings during term to be held at Lincoln's-inn during such terms as Parliament is not sitting. A similar memorial is in agitation among the country solicitors, who are greatly inconvenienced by the Courts sitting so far from the Law Institution, in Chancery-lane.

**CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.**—The Commissioners of Sewers assembled at the Guildhall on Tuesday, for the purpose of accelerating the sanitary improvement of the city. Deputy Peacock in the chair. Mr. Daw, the chief clerk to the Commissioners, read the following letter:—"City of London Gas Company's Works, Dorset-street, Jan. 12, 1848.—Sir, I am directed by the committee of management of these works to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon. the Commissioners of Sewers for the city of London, that from and after the 25th of March next, this company's price for gas to consumers by meter will be reduced from 7s. to 6s. per 1000 cubic feet.—I am, your obedient servant, E. RENHAM, Secretary." The Chairman—That is the first move made by the gas companies, and must lead to a further reduction in that most necessary article. We must consider it to be the result of the adoption of the sanitary system, connected with which gas is most essential. Memorials were presented from certain districts by the churchwardens of some of the most crowded, populous, dirty state and the defective drainage of some of the most crowded, populous, poor lanes and alleys. The Chairman thanked the churchwardens, assured them that immediate attention should be paid to their complaints, and expressed an anxious hope that similar activity and zeal in the cause of sanitary reform would be displayed by the authorities in other parishes. The several inspectors having received directions from the board as to future operations with respect to drainage, the removal of mud, &c., the committee adjourned.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The health of the population of London is not in a satisfactory condition. Inconstant temperature and unwholesome damps, the hostile influences of the sky, combine with terrestrial circumstances that are more subject to human control to prevent the improvement which is so much to be desired. The Registrar-General's report for the week ending Saturday last shows that 1457 deaths were registered in that period, being 350 more than the average, or an excess equal to more than 30 per cent. But this weekly average of deaths in London represents, not the inevitable waste of life, but an amount of mortality which, by the efficient use of available means, may be greatly diminished. Out of the total number of deaths, more than one-fourth was caused by diseases of the epidemic class, principally small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, typhus, and influenza. Exactly the same number are ascribed to influenza as in the previous week, namely, 102. Bronchitis and pneumonia number 233, exceeding the average by 122. Of the victims of want and misery no fewer than five were reported in the previous week, all children of five years or under; in the last week the deaths of two aged persons are ascribed to privation. In some of the cases it appears that a Coroner's Jury was not summoned to "inquire concerning the death." "Want of sufficient nourishment," "exposure to cold," "dirt and impure air," such are the official details. In the same terms it is only too probable that many cases beside these might have been justly described where scarlet fever or influenza has interposed and put a period to the sad histories. Under cover of a secondary circumstance they escape public observation, and the cause of death is placed on the register with a "respectable name." For do not scarlet fever and influenza visit the dwellings of the rich as well as the hovels of the poor?

**LOVE AND SUICIDE.**—On Wednesday information was forwarded to Mr. Bedford, the Coroner, of the death of Miss Harriet Leet, aged 21, lately residing with her mother, at 28, Rochester-street, Westminster, who committed suicide by poison, under the following deplorable circumstances:—The deceased, who was a young girl of considerable personal attractions, had, for a period of three years, been corresponding with a man named M'Kay, to whom she was greatly attached. About two years ago, in consequence of some little misunderstanding between the deceased and her lover, she grew despondent, and attempted self-destruction by poison. On recovering, the deceased still continued the correspondence, and evinced the deepest marks of affection, frequently avowing to her friends that she should never be happy until she became united to her lover. Latterly, however, she had become exceedingly depressed in spirits, and, on Tuesday morning, having purchased some oxalic acid, she swallowed off a large dose of it. A surgeon was called in, but all efforts to restore animation were fruitless.

**SUICIDE OF AN ARTIST.**—On Saturday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., Coroner, held an inquest at the sign of the Queen's Head, Keppel-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, on the body of Mr. Joseph William Brett, aged 34 years, who committed suicide under the following distressing circumstances:—From the evidence, it appeared that the deceased, who was an artist, was the son of the Rev. Joseph Brett, a clergyman of the Church of England, and lived with his aged parents in a cottage, No. 4, Keppel-street South. The deceased was one of the large number of artists who competed for the prizes offered for cartoons to embellish the Houses of Parliament, and, like the majority of his comrades, was an unsuccessful one. The incident he took for the subject of his picture was "King Richard Forgiving the Soldier who Shot him." The deceased, although he never complained of his disappointment, was never afterwards in such good health, and since April last had gradually been getting weaker. On Wednesday morning, he was found by his father in his bed-room with his throat cut. After a lengthened inquiry, a verdict was returned—"That the deceased was found dead with his throat cut, supposed by his own act, but that there was not sufficient evidence before the jury to show them what was the state of his mind at the time he did it."

**ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF HANOVER.**—A messenger arrived in town at the close of the past week, from Hanover, with intelligence of the safe delivery of her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Hanover of a Princess. The gratifying announcement was communicated to her Majesty and the different members of the Royal Family.

**THE VACANT GARTER.**—Some speculation has arisen as to the presentation of the vacant garter. It will be recollected that, on the demise of the late Duke of Northumberland, the names of the Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Norfolk were prominently mentioned as the probable recipients of the blue ribbon then vacant, and that the former nobleman received it, so that it is probable his Grace of Norfolk will receive the present one.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## THE EARL OF POWIS, K.G.



of Powis of the family of Herbert. His grandfather was the celebrated Robert Lord Clive, so pre-eminently distinguished by his gallant achievements as a military commander in India; and his ancestors were the Clives of Styche, a family of considerable antiquity, in the county of Salop.

Maternally, Lord Powis derived, in a direct descent, from the chivalrous Lord Herbert of Chisbury.

Lord Powis was educated at the University of Cambridge, where he gained considerable distinction, and where he subsequently stood the famous contest with Prince Albert, for the Chancellorship of the University. Previous to his succession to the Peerage, he represented the borough of Ludlow in ten successive Parliaments. At the period of his decease he was Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, Knight of the Garter, and Recorder of Shrewsbury.

His Lordship married, 9th Feb., 1818, Lady Lucy Graham, third daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose; and leaves issue five sons, viz.—Edward James, now Earl of Powis, born in 1818; Percy Egerton, Captain in the army, born in 1822; George, born in 1825; Robert Charles, born in 1827; and William Henry, born in 1834; and three daughters, of whom the eldest, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Clive, married, 20th October, 1846, Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Gray Abbey, county Down.

The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland is the only surviving sister of the deceased Earl.

## THE EARL OF MORAY.

The demise of this nobleman took place at Darnaway Castle, in Elginshire, on the 12th instant. His Lordship had nearly completed his seventy-seventh year. He married, first, in 1795, Lucy, second daughter of General John Scott, of Balconie, and sister of the Duchess of Portland, and of the late Viscountess Canning. By this lady, who survived her marriage only three years, he had two sons—Francis, his successor, and present Earl, and John, Captain in the army. His Lordship married, secondly, in 1801, his cousin, Margaret Jane, daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, Knight, of Filton, and leaves by her two

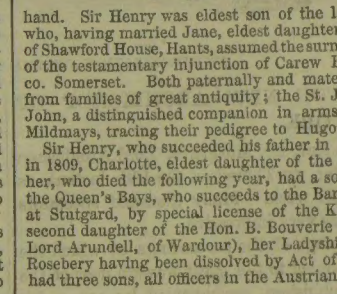


surviving sons and four daughters. The founder of the noble house of Moray was James Stuart, Prior of St. Andrews, illegitimate son of King James the Fifth, famous in history as the "Regent Moray."

The deceased Peer was Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Elgin, in which shire he resided, at the Castle of Darnaway. He also possessed the Castles of Dumbrial, in Fifeshire; of Doune, in Perthshire; and of Stuart, in Inverness-shire.

## SIR H. C. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, BART.

The death of this gentleman, by his own hand, occurred at his residence, Falkin-terrace, Belgrave-square, early on Monday morning, the 17th inst. For several days previously Sir Henry's valet had noticed his master's depression of spirits, but, on Sunday, this seemed, in some measure, to have decreased. On that evening he retired to rest between eleven and twelve, and, on the following morning, was found in his chamber, lifeless and weltering in his blood, his head shattered to atoms, and a small double-barrelled pistol lying close to his right



hand. Sir Henry was eldest son of the late Sir Henry Paulet-St. John, Bart., who, having married Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of Carew Milmay, Esq., of Shawford House, Hants, assumed the surname and arms of Milmay, in pursuance of the testamentary injunction of Carew Milmay, Esq., of Hale Grove, co. Somerset. Both paternally and maternally, the deceased Baronet derived from families of great antiquity; the St. Johns, descending from William de St. John, a distinguished companion in arms of William the Conqueror; and the Mildmay, tracing their pedigree to Hugo de Milmde, living anno domini 1147. Sir Henry, who succeeded his father in 1808, as fourth Baronet, married, first, in 1809, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, and, by her, who died the following year, had a son, Henry Bouverie Paulet, Captain in the Queen's Bays, who succeeds to the Baronetcy.—Sir Henry married, secondly, at Stuttgart, by special license of the King of Wurtemberg, in 1815, Harriet, second daughter of the Hon. B. Bouverie (by Mary his wife, sister of Everard Lord Arundell, of Wardour), her Ladyship's former marriage with the Earl of Rosebery having been dissolved by Act of Parliament. By this lady Sir Henry had three sons, all officers in the Austrian army.

## REAR-ADMIRAL SWAINE.

ADMIRAL Spelman Swaine died at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, on Friday, the 15th inst., at the age of seventy-nine. Admiral Swaine was the second son of Spelman Swaine, Esq., of Leverington, Cambridgeshire, the descendant of an ancient and highly respectable family formerly residing in Dorsetshire. He entered the naval service as Midshipman, in April, 1782, at the early age of fourteen, under the charge of Captain Albermarle Bertie, of the *Crocodile*, then engaged in the Channel service; and afterwards on board of the *Champion*, on the recommendation of Lord Howe, the First Lord of the Admiralty. In January, 1791, he accompanied Vancouver on board of the *Endeavour*, on his voyage of discovery, as first Midshipman. He was actively engaged in the arduous boat service during that expedition on the shores of North America, where his name is recorded, as appears by the charts of that celebrated circumnavigator; and, having completed the voyage round the world, returned to England in September, 1795. He then served as Lieutenant on board of the *Spitfire* and *Princess Charlotte*, successively; and, afterwards, as Commander of the *Raven* frigate, which was ordered to the Mediterranean, and was wrecked off the coast of Sicily in 1804. He was subsequently appointed to the *Helicon* and *Statira*, having obtained his Captain's commission in 1810. In consequence of the arrangements at the Admiralty, in 1846, he was promoted to the high rank of Rear-Admiral on the retired list of naval officers.

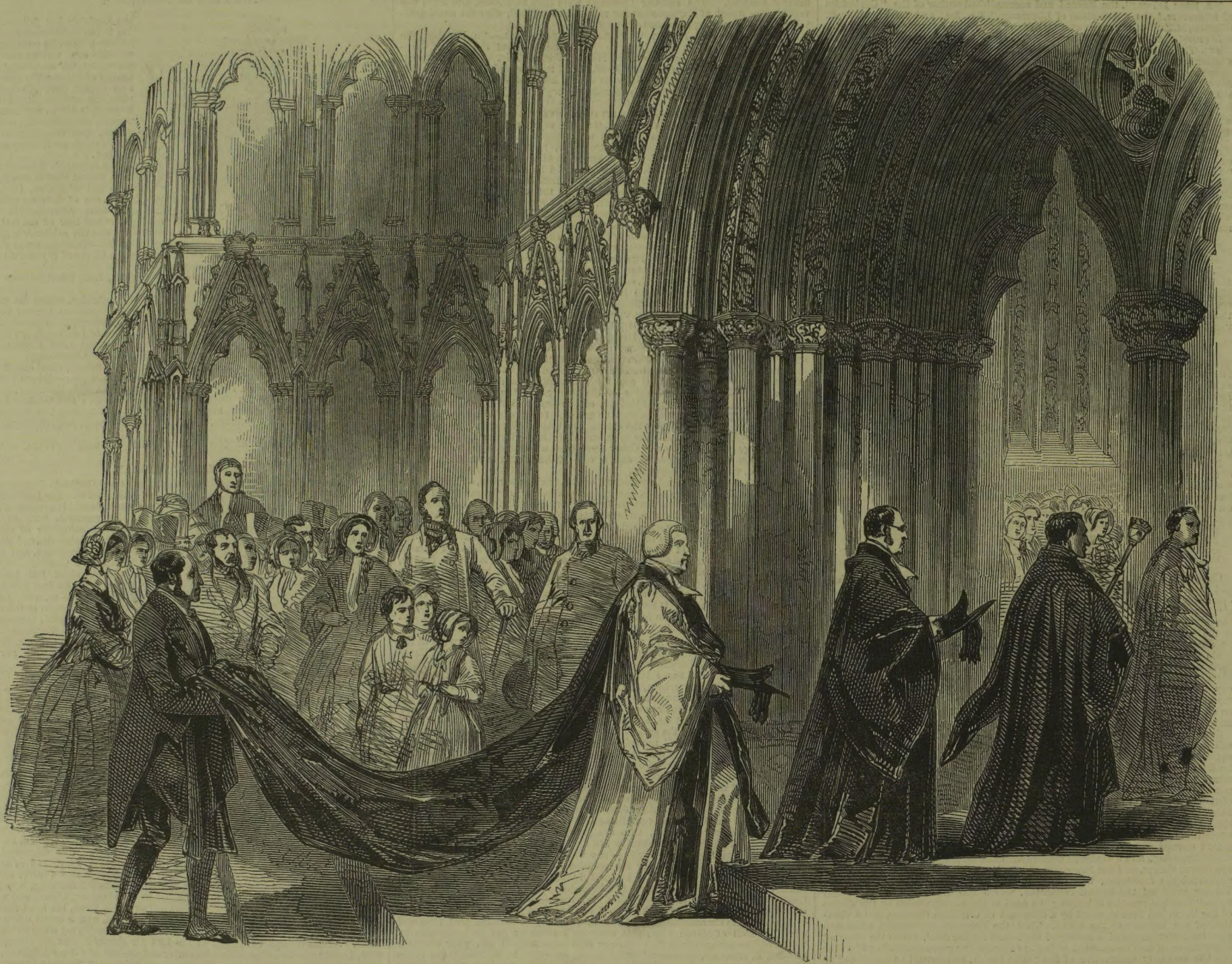
On the death of Colonel Watson in 1834, Admiral Swaine was appointed by the Bishop of Ely, to the ancient and honourable office of Chief Ballif of the Isle of Ely, which he held at the time of his death. We have sketched an outline of his public appointments, but it was not in these alone that his character was developed. During the last thirty years he has lived in the quietude and happiness of domestic life, and there exemplified in all things the sterling qualities of a gentleman and a Christian. By his friends and acquaintances he was universally respected; and by his family his loss will be deeply lamented.

## MR. CORRY.

JAMES CORRY was formerly a politician of some note in Ireland. He was of the Liberal party, but, though uncompromising in his public views, he enjoyed general popularity from both friends and opponents. In the Irish House of Commons, Mr. Corry had filled the offices of Secretary to the Board of Ways and Means, and of Clerk of the Journals, in both of which he had succeeded his father: he subsequently had been Secretary to the Linen Board, and a Commissioner of Fisheries. His eldest sister, Mrs. Connellan, who survives him, is mistress of Fisheries. His second sister, a Deputy-Lieutenant in the co. Kilkenny, mother of Mr. Connellan, of Coolman, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the co. Kilkenny, and of Mr. Corry Connellan, Private Secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant. Mr. James Corry died on the 11th inst., at Spa-buildings, Cheltenham.

**Jews' and GENERAL LIBRARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.**—The anniversary of the opening of this institution, which has its "local habitation" in Sussex-hall, Leadenhall-street, was celebrated on Wednesday night by a grand ball, at Willis's-rooms, St. James's, under the patronage of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.; Baron de Goldsmid; Sir M. Montefiore, Bart.; Mr. Alderman Salomons, and other Jewish gentlemen of consideration. This institute, which was established three years ago, is succeeding beyond the anticipations of its founders; it has now 400 members, being an increase of 135 upon last year. It appears to be conducted upon a liberal scale. The expenditure during the past year was no less than £770, and the catalogue of the library issued on Wednesday night comprises 4300 volumes, including a number of books in Jewish literature not easily to be met with elsewhere. Lectures on subjects of this class are given. But all the usual advantages of literary societies are also supplied at Sussex-hall. The list of lecturers for the year 5608 (1847-1848) contains the names of Dr. Letheby, of the London Hospital, Mr. Cowden Clarke, Mr. E. W. Brayley, and other gentlemen not of the Jewish faith; and, indeed, it is stated that more than a tenth of the members profess the Christian religion. Eschewing the graver style of anniversary adopted by some of its learned brethren, the institute devoted the whole evening to the dance. The great room at Willis's contained some 400 gentlemen and ladies, among whom were the younger members of the most respectable Jewish families in the metropolis.





ENTHRONISATION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—THE ENTRY AT THE GREAT WESTERN DOOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

## ENTHRONISATION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

THE enthronisation of the Right Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Lord Archbishop of York, took place in York Minster, on Thursday, the 13th instant, as described in our late edition of last week. Many thousand spectators witnessed the ceremony, which was very impressive.

Our Artist has illustrated that stage of the proceedings at which the Chapter, clergy, &c., having proceeded to the great western door of the Cathedral, and there met the Archbishop, accompanied by one of his chaplains, and his Grace, attired in his full sacerdotal robes, and followed by his train-bearer, entered the Cathedral, and was there received by the President, when the enthronisation proceeded as we have already detailed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL IN BUTE.—James Hamilton, Esq., has given a site on his estate of Kames for a Roman Catholic church. The building will be immediately commenced. The spot fixed on is near the Point House, on the road leading from Rothesay to Port Bannatyne. There has hitherto been no stated place of worship in Bute in connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

## SUPERB STATE CARRIAGE.

We present our readers with an Engraving of the State Carriage which has just been designed and built for the Peruvian Republic, by Messrs. Wyburn and Waller of Long Acre, London, coach-builders to her Majesty.

Our Illustration will convey an accurate idea of the symmetrical beauty of the Carriage: of the selection and adaptation of its colours we subjoin a brief account. The lower panels are painted rich ultramarine, and emblazoned with the arms of the Republic; the bright colouring of the numerous flags, banners, and gold ornaments, contrasting with the blue in the background, produce a most pleasing effect.

The usual heavy appearance of the upper panels is relieved by three windows in each side, and also by large windows extending the whole width of the back front. The intermediate compartments are decorated with festoons of flowers, selected from the English Flora, as being most acceptable to the Peruvian taste. These are not only painted in the most brilliant colours, but in the reality of nature. We understand this is the first attempt at introducing this style of painting for carriages.

The under-carriage, or, as our French neighbours call it, *le train*, is vermillion. The springs, axletrees, and the carving, which is very profuse, is in gold. Around the roof is a very chaste foliated fret-work also gilded.

The inside is lined with white and scarlet-striped satin, and lacings to correspond; the roof is in the form of a star, in white satin, with a gold centre.

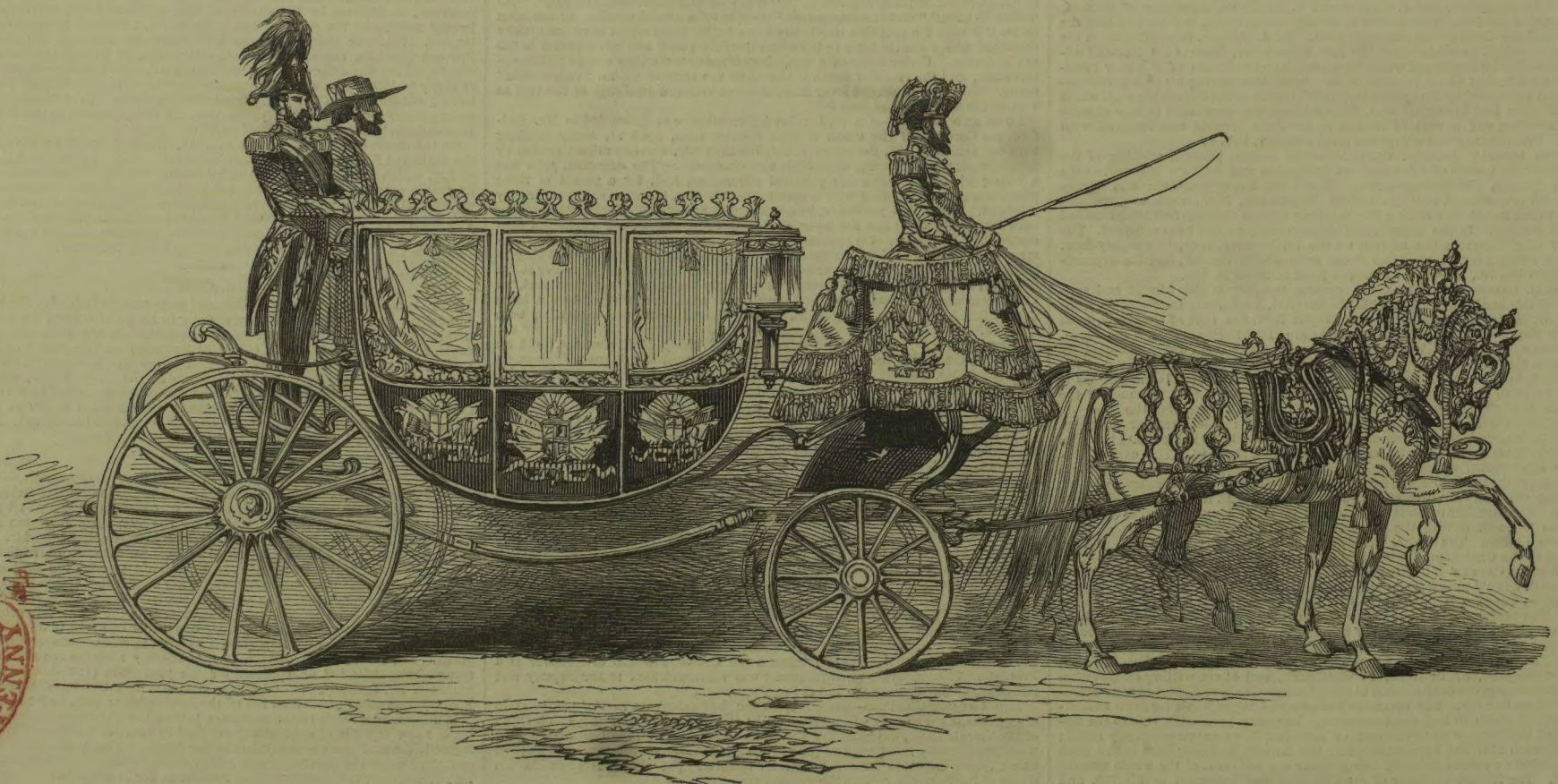
The body is supported at each corner by gold snakes, and the upper part of the springs is similarly attached.

The hammercloth is white cloth, fringed with scarlet and gold; and the centre is of rich blue Genoa velvet, fluted; and on it are placed the arms, richly chased and embossed.

The Harness, for four horses, is very magnificent, and is also made by Messrs. Wyburn and Waller.

A chasseur, with his plumed cap and *couteau de chasse*, accompanied by a native Peruvian, in his broad hat and graceful poncho (or horseman's cloak), will occupy the place of our footman.

This State Carriage is a fine specimen of British skill in coach-building, artistic embellishment, and decoration. Accompanying it is a private carriage for the President of Peru which is also in excellent taste.



SUPERB STATE CARRIAGE FOR THE PERUVIAN REPUBLIC.





## EDWIN CHADWICK, ESQ.

EVERY one must be conversant with the name of this distinguished economist. His labours for the public weal have been as varied as they have been useful; and the "Blue Books," in which some of those labours are conveyed to the world, are amongst the most valuable and interesting papers published by Parliament. Mr. Chadwick was called to the bar on the 26th November, 1830, by the Society of the Inner Temple, when he was about twenty-eight years of age. Whilst engaged in the study of the law, he associated almost as much with medical as with law students, and he took an active interest in medical controversies. His first public writing with which we are acquainted was an article in the *Westminster Review*, in 1828, on Life Assurances, controverting the doctrines of several eminent actuaries as to certain assumed laws on which tables, more advantageous to their companies than to the public, were founded, and contending that better data, having reference to the varying circumstances under which the population was placed, were required, especially for the safety of the funds of the labouring classes invested in their benefit societies. This article was reprinted, and published separately. In 1829 he was engaged as a contributor to the *London Review*, which was brought out by Mr. Senior and by Dr. Whateley, the present Archbishop of Dublin, and edited by the late Mr. Blanco White. Mr. Chadwick wrote two articles on public administrative subjects: one, on a Preventive Police, in which he opened the important subject of the practical means for preventing crime, which he has been understood to have studied, and to have been desirous of developing more fully. The other article was on the Administration of Medical Charities in France, in which principles for the general administration of public charities were put forth. This article was also reprinted, and has been frequently quoted.

These writings on administrative subjects attracted the notice of Mr. Jeremy Bentham, and led to a strong friendship between Mr. Bentham and Mr. Chadwick. At that time Mr. Bentham was preparing a draft of an administrative code, in which he desired Mr. Chadwick to set forth the functions of a Minister of the Public Health and a Minister of Police. Other occupations, at the time, prevented Mr. Chadwick from performing the task assigned to him by the great jurist, who afterwards offered to place Mr. Chadwick in independent circumstances, if he would engage to devote himself exclusively to the advancement of his works. This offer was, however, declined; but Mr. Bentham, in his will, mentioned him in terms of affection, and bequeathed to him a part of his library and a small legacy. When Mr. Chadwick has entered into any subject he has professed to have investigated the facts *de novo* to the extent of his means and to have based his conclusions upon them, and not upon any preconceived opinions of any school. He was about to offer himself for practice at the common law bar, and was, at the same time, under an engagement to the late Mr. Sutton Sharpe of the Chancery bar, and several eminent living law reformers, to take upon himself the editorship of the *Jurist*, which was established by them to promote the advancement of law as a science, when Lord Grey's Government issued the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor Law, and Mr. Chadwick was applied to and engaged to assist it as an Assistant Commissioner. The results of his investigations in the rural districts very early attracted the most prominent attention. He was, for a time, taken away from this Commission, and pressed into the service of another—the Commission of Inquiry into the Labour of Young Persons in Factories—of which Mr. Tooke, the author of "High and Low Prices," Mr. Chadwick, and Dr. Southwood Smith, were the Central Board.

The previous agitation, it may be remembered, was simply and solely for a reduction of the working hours to ten. The conclusion of the Report was that the working hours of the adults were in course of reduction, and that on their behalf no case had been made out; but that for the younger children ten hours were too much, and precluded the manufacturing population from the means of education. In respect to the children, the Commissioners reported that interference was required; and they recommended a provision of special schools for that class of children; and also a protective inspection, to ensure that the provisions were fully carried out. The measure was carried through the House of Commons; but the provisions for special schools was thrown out in the House of Lords by an opposition headed by the Marquis of Salisbury. On the occasions of extensive riots in the manufacturing districts, it has been pointed out that the most dangerous mobs have been composed chiefly of young persons of an age to have gone through the special education intended to have been provided, and which would in all probability have prevented the outrages, had the measures proposed in 1832 been carried out in their integrity. The foundation was then laid for the system of local inspection which has since been extended to the labour in mines and other branches of industry; and it has been the subject of continued representation to provide measures for education.

With regard to the amendment of the administration of the Poor Law, various



EDWIN CHADWICK, ESQ., ONE OF THE METROPOLITAN SANATORY COMMISSIONERS.

measures were proposed, all of them dealing with the administration parochially, except the set of measures proposed by Mr. Chadwick, which were supported by a large mass of evidence, and adopted by the Commissioners. He was appointed one of the Chief Commissioners, that he might prepare the Report. This had been delayed by his labours on the Factory Commission, and he was largely assisted in its preparation by Mr. Senior. These measures might be, in themselves, the subject of a history. Of the set of measures proposed, those which were adopted were chiefly for the direct repression of abuses, and part of the remedial measures; but, as Mr. Chadwick proposed them, they were accompanied by large measures of prevention. As respects the young, he enforced the necessity of industrial training, and indicated the establishment of district schools; and as to the adults, the entire abolition of the Law of Settlement. During the last Session, he took occasion to vindicate his original propositions on this topic, in several days' examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, when he developed the servile condition of the agricultural labourer, and the moral and social, as well as the economical, importance of setting free the agricultural labour market. In a speech before the tenant farmers, he expounded his views on this subject, which have been extensively adopted by leading agriculturists. Amongst the extracts from the evidence which he had collected, and which was published in 1832, portions of evidence are given to establish the conclusion of the economy of using the known means of preventing disease, as one means of preventing pauperism, and reducing the charges on the Poor's Rates. In 1838, when typhus was rife in the metropolis, he took occasion to re-urge the subject upon attention. He obtained the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners to a special inquiry, on instructions as to the prevalence of certain physical causes of fever in the metropolis, which might be removed by proper sanitary measures. The special inquiry was made by Dr. Arnot, Dr. Key, and Dr. Southwood Smith. The evidence then elicited awakened attention to the subject. Whatever labours Mr. Chadwick might have given to it were interrupted by his duties, under a previous appointment as a Commissioner for Inquiring into the Constitution and Means of Improving the Constabulary Force for England and Wales. His colleagues were the present Speaker of the House of Commons and Colonel Rowan, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police Force. They made their first Report in 1839 on the Constitution of a Constabulary Force. It is understood that a part only of the evidence collected was presented, and that another Report on the Measures Preventive of Crime was in preparation; but Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre was taken away by his appointment as Speaker; and the sanitary inquiry having been extended from the metropolis to the whole of England and Wales, Mr. Chadwick took charge of it, and, over

and above the daily and laborious duties of his office as Secretary to the Poor Law Commission (to which he had been appointed in 1834), prosecuted it unremittingly until he had completed the Sanitary Report. Medical men now practising in Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns, have avowed that it displayed to them conditions of the population, and the extent of the operation of noxious influences, of which they, though living amidst them, had not previously been aware. The remedies were systematically developed, and extended views taken of the relation of the town and rural districts, which are fully detailed in the Sanitary Report.

Mr. Chadwick proposes what may be called a venous and arterial system, for the improvement of towns. He has entered so closely into the mechanical details connected with it as to be consulted as an authority by engineers, professional persons, abroad as well as at home, and by agriculturists. He sets up no claim to intuition, or to other qualities than individual attention and unremitting labour in the prosecution of whatever he undertakes; he asks no confidence in his opinions, but an examination of the facts which he fully displays. From such care it has resulted that the measures he has proposed have invariably succeeded, to the extent to which they have been executed; and further experience has shown, in every instance, that what has been omitted will, sooner or later, require to be replaced.

**UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.**—A valuable donation of pictures and models has been made to this national institution by Mrs. Arabella Watson, widow of Mr. T. Watson, who for many years held a responsible situation in the Custom-house and who devoted all his leisure time to literature and the fine arts. The paintings, thirty-two in number, are of various sizes, and all represent naval subjects, including views of the battle of Trafalgar, the storming of Algiers, and other naval victories. They are the production of the late Mr. Butterworth, who himself served in most of the engagements delineated. Mrs. Watson has also presented a bust of her lamented husband, executed in white marble, by Mr. Towne. This valuable addition has enabled the committee to form a new department, which was thrown open to subscribers and their friends, for the first time, on Monday.

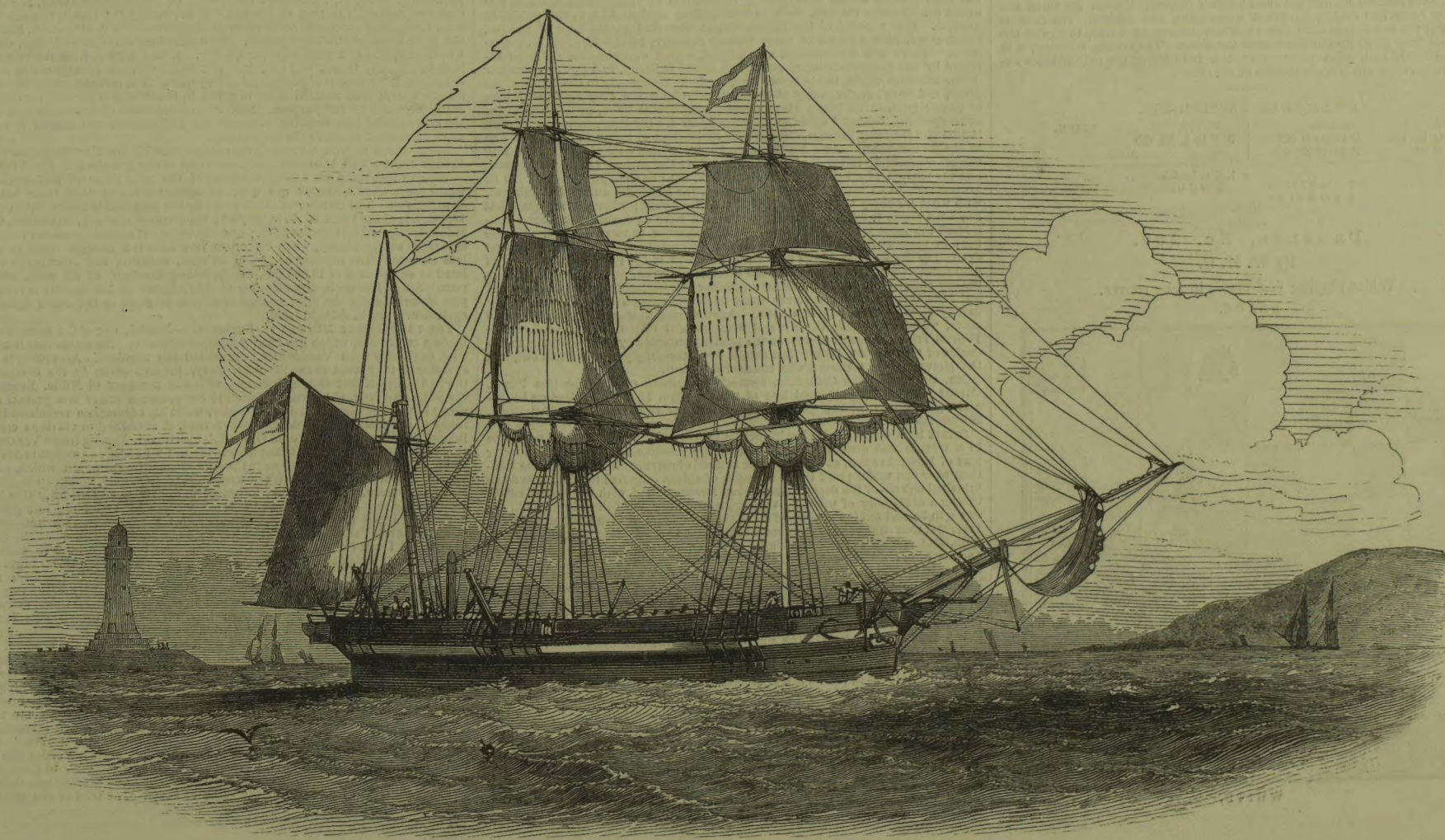
## EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

H.M.S. "Plover."

This vessel, of which we give an Engraving, has been lately fitted out at Sheerness, under the superintendence of Captain Thomas Moore, and is about to proceed in search of Captains Franklin and Crozier, now supposed to be in the Arctic Ocean. She is to go round Cape Horn to Lima, where she will victual; from thence through Behring's Straits into the Arctic Ocean, where the object and labours of her voyage commence. The command of this expedition has been very judiciously confided to this gallant and praiseworthy young officer, in consequence of his practical and theoretical science, and also from his already having made five Polar voyages, four in the *Terror*, and one under his own command. He is the only person who has traversed the earth at 78° 30' south latitude, having been three parts of the way round with Captain Crozier in the *Terror*; and the rest he completed in a vessel in which he was sent by the Astronomical Society three years since. Every arrangement conducive to the comfort of the crew has been made, nor has a most extensive and well-selected library been forgotten. Our readers can easily imagine how every sort of amusement must be resorted to to relieve the ennui attendant on being three or four months at a stretch frozen in, with nothing but fields and mountains of ice on every side.

Theatrical entertainments, masquerades, &c., are also a great resource to wile away the weary hours. The *Plover* was originally a Bombay pilot brig, about 220 tons, built of teak; she has since been doubled at the bows and sides (as will be seen in the Engraving), and strengthened in every way to withstand the enormous pressure consequent on being "iced up." She carries out a very large supply of nautical instruments, some of them the invention of her commander, which have elicited the encomiums of the Admiralty and Astronomical Society. She has also been fitted with compasses invented by that very scientific and deserving officer, Mr. Walker, R.N., her Majesty's Harbour Master at Plymouth. These compasses have so far got rid of "local attraction," that they were the only ones that could at all be depended upon in the iron brig *Reclut*; they have been highly spoken of by every person who has used them. Another expedition, under the command of Captain Bird, will proceed, about the fall of the year, through Davis's Straits, also in quest of Captains Franklin and Crozier.

We cannot conclude this brief account, without wishing every success to the undertaking of this gallant little band, who have so nobly devoted themselves to the laudable and arduous task of rescuing their fellow-countrymen; and, doubtless, the Government will not be tardy in rewarding every one engaged in this perilous expedition.



H. M. S. "Plover," SENT IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.—DRAWN BY CONDY.



CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Fitz of Middleton."—There is scarcely anything more improving to the young player than the study of ingenious Chess Problems, especially such as most nearly resemble positions which occur in actual play, and which are solvable in four or five moves.

"X. Y. Z." might readily see, that, if Black advanced his P to Q 6th, in Problem 206, the adverse Rook would be played to K 5th, and mate be given next move with one or other of the Knights.

"R. H. S. S."—The Black King cannot take the Pawn in the position given.

"White Rook." should be good enough to forward those solutions he wants examined the week after the publication of the Problems to which they refer. We cannot be continually referring to bygone Numbers. The key to Enigma No. 236 is—1. R to K R 4th (ch); 2. B to K 3rd; 3. P to K Kt 4th (ch); 4. B to K B 2nd—mate.

"H. B. B."—Received with thanks.

"Jaques" is evidently incapable at present of appreciating the skilful subtlety of such positions as those he criticises. In both instances he is egregiously wrong.

"Brixtonian."—Too simple for our columns.

"F. W. S."—Stalemate is a drawn game.

"H. E. S."—A player may claim a Queen for every Pawn of his which reaches the 8th sq, and have all he can obtain on the board at once.

"M. T. V."—"E. S."—We can conceive no possible objection to the establishment of a Ladies' Chess Club in every city in England. These institutions, properly considered, are a sort of intellectual gymnasia; and there can be no good reason why they should always continue to be monopolised by the stronger sex.

"Sopraccita."—S. H. W.'s clever Enigma, No. 258, is perfectly correct. Try it once more. No. 255 is solved thus—1. K to B 4th; 2. K to Q 5th; 3. K to Q 6th; 4. K to K 6th—mate.

"Woodstockensis" has failed in his solution of Enigma No. 258. The other is right.

"Z. G. R."—Not later than Thursday morning. We have not space at present to publish solutions to the Enigmas.

"A. R. W." cannot have read the conditions under which White is to effect the mate in Problem No. 207.

"T. R. C."—It is easy enough for White to give mate in Problem No. 257, if he disregards the stipulation, that the last three moves must be three successive checks of three Pawns; but, abiding by the conditions, can you solve it in ten moves? That is the question.

"Mr. Būpāe."—The Dr. Roget mentioned is, we believe, the author of the Bridge-water Treatise.

"E. W." Cardiff, is thanked; but the smothered mate is much too obvious, even for the youngest class of players.

"J. N."—Not deficient in ingenuity. We shall find a place for it ere long.

"Mickey Free."—A Piece cannot take en passant.

"M. T."—In the solution of No. 206, the direction means that White will mate either with one or other of the Kts, according to Black's defence; i. e., if the Black Rook moves from the Royal rank, the Kt mates at Q Kt 8th; and if it remain there, the other Kt mates at K 5th.

"C. K. H."—There is no rule to compel you to apprise a Queen of danger by saying "check." Whenever a player can advance one of his Pawns to the 8th sq, he may claim a Queen or any other piece for ch.

"V. W."—We never heard of such a rule.

"Enquiry."—Undoubtedly. See the laws of the game.

"Sphinx."—A King cannot be stalemated while he has any man which can be moved.

"Amator."—It shall be given next week.

"Zeta."—The moment a Pawn is played to the 8th sq, it must be changed for a Queen or other piece.

"A Lithographer."—We have no means of knowing to what the solutions you send refer. You must always forward the Nos. of the Problems or Enigmas.

"R. H."—Simple, but pretty, to. Make another essay; you can do better yet, depend upon us.

"W. E."—Much too easy for publication.

"A Notice."—1. Buy the new "Handbook," and subscribe to the "Chess-Player's Chronicle;" for the first two or three years you will require no other works. 2. There is a Chess Club in Manchester. Enquire at the Athenaeum. 3. It will be prudent on the first formation of your Club to assemble at each other's house, until by advertisement you have called together sufficient amateurs to warrant your taking rooms for meeting.

"B. B."—We do not know the price unbound. Apply to Hastings, of Carey-street.

"W. C."—The first-named player died about two years since: Mr. Cochrane still lives, but has long been absent from England. 2. There is no likelihood of another match between the parties. 3. Your game is very lively and ingenious.

"C. P." Cheltenham.—1. In the event of a meeting between the two players mentioned, there will be no set match, that having been positively declined by the foreigner; but there may possibly be a friendly passage of arms. 2. The four best provincial players we take to be Messrs. Mongredien, Necham, Kennedy, and Spreckley. 3. We should think the odds of K Kt and the first move nearly equivalent to the Queen's Rook. 4. The English players won. 5. In the games between Messrs. Harrwitz and S—s, the former won a majority.

"W. F. T." is mistaken. Problem No. 208 cannot be solved as he proposes. Solutions by "B. X.," "F. R. S.," "Fitz of Middleton," "M. P.," "White Rook," "G. A. H.," Leeds; "A Veteran," "Woodstockensis," "Mr. Būpāe," "Eva," Dublin; "X. Y. Z.," "Brixtonian," "A. L. M.," Sigma; "Guillaume," "Argus," Ramsey; "Z. G. R.," "Sopraccita," "Miles," "Philo-Chess," "Mickey Free," "Charley," "Ambulator," "G. A. H.," "R. H.," "B. B.," "A New Subscriber," "W. G.," "C. A. M. K.," "C. W. C.," "W. E.," "Fanny D.," are correct.

\* Several answers are deferred, from want of room, until next week.

☞ We have received four Problems on small printed diagrams, unaccompanied by Solutions or any intimation of the author's name. Possibly his letter has been mislaid. Will he write again, as we never look at Problems without the solutions?

THE MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE WITH AMSTERDAM.

The amateurs of Chess will be gratified to learn that the bold defiance which we last week published from the Chess Club of Amsterdam has been accepted by the London Chess Club, and hostilities may be expected to commence forthwith. The terms proposed by the latter are, that one game only shall be played, and that for a stake of one hundred guineas a side. The conduct of the match on the London side will be entrusted mainly to Mr. Horwitz, assisted by two able coadjutors, Messrs. Slous and Perigal or Walker and Perigal, and it is calculated that a move on each side will be made every week. Some expressions of regret have reached us that the chief English players, Messrs. Staunton and Buckle, or Lewis and Fraser, have not undertaken the contest. The cause is simply that the two former have not sufficient leisure to devote to it, and the latter have long given up the practice of the game. The match, however, is in very good hands, and, with proper care and industry on the part of those engaged, we have not much apprehension of the result.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 208.

WHITE. 1. B to Q Kt 6th 2. P to Q 3d	BLACK. P takes B or R P to Q Kt 4th	WHITE. 3. P to K Kt 4th	BLACK. Mate.
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2. P to Q 3d (ch)  
3. P to K Kt 4th

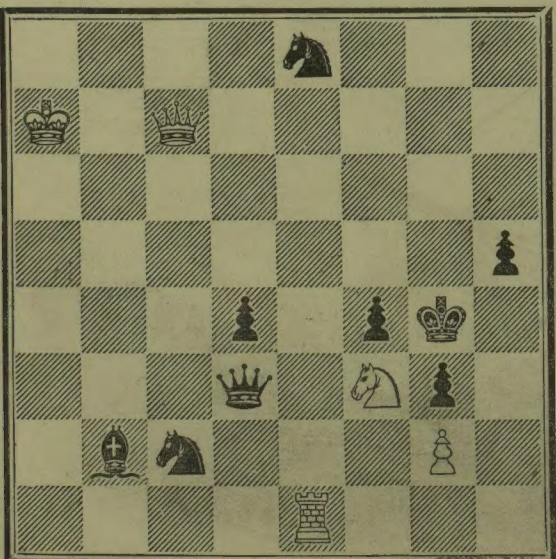
\* 1. K to his 5th  
K to B 4th

PROBLEM, No. 209.

By W. H. C.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAME FROM THE FINE SERIES, HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED, PLAYED BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. S—S.

WHITE (Mr. H.) 1. P to Q 4th 2. P to Q B 4th 3. P to K 4th 4. P to Q 5th 5. B takes P 6. K B to Q Kt 3d 7. Q Kt to B 3d 8. Q to K 2d 9. K Kt to B 3d 10. P to K R 3d 11. Castles 12. K Kt to R 2d 13. P to K B 4th 14. B takes P 15. B takes Kt	BLACK (Mr. S—s.) P to Q 4th P takes P Q Kt to Q 2d Q Kt to his 3d K B to Q Kt 5th Castles K B to Q 3d P to K R 3d P to Q R 3d Q Kt to Q 2d P takes P Q Kt to K 4th B takes B	WHITE (Mr. H.) 16. K Kt to B 3d 17. Kt takes B 18. Q to her 3d 19. K R to K sq 20. K R to B 3d 21. Q to Q 2nd 22. K R to K 3d 23. P takes P 24. K R to B 3rd 25. Q takes R 26. R takes R (ch) 27. Q to B 2d (ch) 28. B to Q B 2d 29. B takes B 30. Q takes Q	BLACK (Mr. S—s.) Q to Q 3d Q takes Kt Kt to K sq Kt to Q 3d Q B to Q 2d Q R to K sq P to K B 4th Q takes P Q to K Kt 3d K takes R K takes R K to Kt sq B to K B 4th Q takes B Kt takes Q
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Drawn Game.

GAME PLAYED AT THE YORKSHIRE CHESS FESTIVAL, BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. CLARKE.

(The former playing without seeing the board.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) 1. P to K 4th 2. P to K B 4th 3. P to Q 4th 4. K Kt to B 3d 5. B to Q 2d 6. P to Q Kt 4th 7. B to Q B sq 8. P to K 5th 9. K B to Q 3d 10. Castles 11. B takes Kt 12. P to Q R 4th 13. P to Q 5th 14. Kt takes Q P 15. P to Q B 3d 16. P takes P 17. K to R 3d (ch) 18. B to K B 4th	BLACK (Mr. C.) P to Q 4th P to K 3d P takes P B to Kt 5th (ch) B to Q B 4th P to Q Kt 3d P to Q 4th P to K B 3d K Kt to R 3d Kt to K B 4th P takes B P to Q R 3d B to Q R 2d Q Kt to B 3d P takes K P Castles Kt to K Kt 5th	WHITE (Mr. H.) 19. P to K R 3d 20. Q to K B 3d 21. Q Kt to Q 2d 22. B to Q B 7th (b) 23. B to K Kt 3d 24. Q R to K sq 25. R to K 6th (c) 26. P takes B 27. Kt to Q Kt 3d 28. B to K B 4th 29. B to Q 6th 30. K R to K sq 31. R takes R 32. Kt to Q B 5th 33. Q to K 2d 34. Q to K 5th 35. R takes Kt 36. Kt to K 6th	BLACK (Mr. C.) Q to K R 5th K R to Q sq P to K Kt 3d R to Q 2d Q to E 4th P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt B to Q Kt 2d Q R to K B sq K R to K B 2d K R to B 3d R takes R R to Q B sq B to Q R sq Kt to K B 3d B to Q B 3d (d) R to K sq P to K Kt 4th
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And White mated in two more moves.

(a) With the chess-board before him, Mr. Harrwitz would have played R to K sq.  
(b) When one takes into account the difficulty of foreseeing consequences, where a player has no chess-board to assist him, many parts of this game will be admitted to be remarkably well played by White.  
(c) R to K 8th (ch), followed by Q to K 2d, would have given Mr. Clarke a good deal of trouble.  
(d) This appears to be suicidal; but, in truth, Black had no resource. If he played the Kt away again to K or Kt 5th, mate would have been inevitable in three more moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

A Subscriber, at Bellary, in India, has politely forwarded us a collection of Chess Problems; and with them the following Game, which was lately played, by correspondence, between a Native and an English Amateur.

WHITE (English Amateur.) 1. P to Q 4th 2. Q B to K B 4th 3. P to Q B 3d 4. P to K 3d 5. K Kt to B 3d 6. K Kt to K 5th 7. K B to Q Kt 5th 8. Q P takes Kt 9. P to Q R 4th 10. Q P takes B 11. Castles 12. Q Kt to Q 2d 13. P to Q B 4th 14. K R to K sq 15. Q B to K Kt 3d 16. Kt takes P 17. Q R to B sq 18. Q Kt to Q 2d 19. Kt takes Kt 20. P to K B 3d 21. P to Q Kt 4th 22. Q R to Q B 3d 23. Q R to Q B 5th	BLACK (Native.) P to Q 4th Q B to Kt 3d P to K 3d Q B to Q 2d K Kt to B 3d K B to Q 3d Kt takes Kt B takes B Q B to his 3d P takes P P to K R 3d Q to K 2d P to K 4th Q to K 3d Q R to Q sq Q to K 3d Kt to K 5th B takes Kt B to Q B 3d P to Q R 3d P to Q 4th P to K B 3d (b) And White resigned.	WHITE (English Amateur.) 24. P to Q Kt 5th 25. P takes P 26. Q to her 3d 27. P to K B 4th 28. P to K B 5th 29. K R to B B sq 30. P to K 5th 31. Q R to B 2d 32. B to K sq 33. Q R to B 3d 34. R takes R 35. R to Q B sq 36. B to Q 2d 37. Q to K 2d 38. Q to K Kt 4th 39. K to R sq 40. B takes K R P 41. B takes R 42. Q to Q sq 43. Q takes Q 44. P to Q Kt 6th 45. P to K R 3d And White resigned.	BLACK (Native.) P takes P B to K sq K to K 2d K R to K 3d Q to her Kt 3d P to Q 5th (c) Q R to his sq Q to her 3d Q R to his 6th R takes R R to Q sq R to Q R sq (d) R to Q 6th P to Q 6th Q to her 5th (ch) R to Q R 8th R takes R (ch) P to Q 7th P takes B (becoming a Q) Q takes K P Q takes K B P B to Q 4th
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(a) Black has now got rid of his doubled Pawn, and, with a clear centre Pawn more than White, has a decided advantage.  
(b) To preserve the K P, when his Q P is advanced.  
(c) This "past" Pawn must win the honours of the fight.  
(d) The Indian fully appreciates the importance of gaining possession of the vacant files.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 262.—By W. H. C.

WHITE. K at his B 5th R at Q B 8th B at K Kt 5th	BLACK. K at Q 4th Ps at K R 4th and Q 3d	WHITE. Kt at Q Kt 3d P at K R 2d White to play and mate in four moves.	BLACK.
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No. 263.—By Mr. J. A. CHRISTIE.

WHITE. K at Q B 5th R at K B 8th B at K B 7th	BLACK. K at his 5th B at K B 5th Ps at K 6th and 7th	WHITE. Kt at Q 7th P at K Kt 4th White to play and mate in three moves.	BLACK.
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No. 264.—By H. B. B.

WHITE. K at his Kt 7th B at K Kt 3d Kts at K Kt 5th	BLACK. K at K B 4th Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 3d, and	WHITE. and K B 6th P at K R 2d White to play and mate in four moves	BLACK. K 3d
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MODEL OF THE TABERNACLE OF ISRAEL.—An exhibition of singular interest has been opened at the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, which will afford considerable interest, both to the biblical student and to the public in general. It is a model of the Tabernacle, as described in the book of Exodus, constructed, after a period of great literary research, by the Rev. R. W. Hartshorn. There are few readers, we imagine, whose attention has not been arrested by the gorgeous description of this sacred building, and by the splendour of the offerings made, in obedience to the divine command, to the honour, the glory, and the eternal majesty of God. "And this is the offering ye shall take of it: gold, silver, brass, blue, purple, scarlet, fine linen, goats' hair, rams' skins dyed red, badgers' skins, shittim wood, oil for the lights, spices for anointing oil and for sweet incense, onyx stones, and stones to be set in the ephod and in the breast-plate. And let them make a sanctuary that may dwell among them. According to all that I show thee after the pattern of the Tabernacle, and the pattern of all the instruments thereof, even so shall ye make it." In its proportions, in its material, and decorations, the Reverend author has followed, with what accuracy was possible, the Mosiacal account; wherever in detail that has been found to fail, other authorities, which have on investigation been considered the most trustworthy, supply such assistance as was required. We are thus in possession of an embodied idea of a structure which, as being the first devoted to the worship of the true God, must live in the reverential memory of man for all time. As prefiguring the Church of Christ, the Tabernacle of Testimony possesses to every Christian a peculiar interest, and it cannot be doubted that this exceedingly clever work of learning and art will abundantly gratify all who shall pay it a visit. Another model is exhibited in the same room, which represents the general arrangement of the encampment of the Pilgrim Tribes of Israel, as well as the position occupied by the Sanctuary in the centre of that mighty host. The details are exceedingly well worked out, and the picturesque is managed with considerable skill.

MR. GAFFITTES, the Comedian, formerly a member of the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden, Lyceum, and late of the Pavilion Theatre, expired on Friday night (last week), at half past six o'clock, at his residence, White-lion-street, Norton-folgate.

SPIRIT RETURNS.—Doubts having arisen at some of the outposts with reference to a minute and general order issued by the revenue authorities in the latter part of November last, as to the proper method of carrying into account the fractions over and under proof in the strength of spirits, imported in bottles, and the principal officers of the department having recommended, with the view of establishing a uniformity of practice, that from and after the 5th of Jan., inst., strength be cast out to the tenth of a gallon, in accordance with an approved form, and carried to account in gills in the official landing-books, agreeably to another form; also, that in all calculations to ascertain the total liquid quantity in each package the fraction to be discarded when it does not exceed half a gill, but if above half a gill that one gill more be charged to the account.—It has been resolved by the authorities that the proposition be approved, and orders have been issued for the same to be adopted accordingly, and communicated to the principals of the department throughout the United Kingdom, for their information and future government in the matter. The first of the approved forms is a table to convert tenths into gills, or thirty-second parts of a gallon, with a notification that no fraction of a tenth is to be charged after the first. The second is the mode of taking the account in the official landing-book, which is to show the mark and number of the cases, with the number of bottles in each case, and the contents of each bottle, with the total number of gallons and gills contained in the whole of the bottles in each case, with the strength per cent. over-proof or under-proof, as the case may be, giving the number of gills over-proof or under-proof, in each case, the total number of gills over-proof or under-proof, respectively, being either added to, or deducted from, the liquid quantity, which will show correctly the quantity of spirits leviable with duty in proof gallons. The high rate of duty attaching to spirits renders this improved form of taking the account, as conducive to exactness, of considerable importance.

THE LATE PROFESSOR FINN MAGNUSSEN.

The announcement of the death of this distinguished Icelandic will be received with sorrow by all friends of Northern philology. He was born at Skalholt, in Iceland, in the year 1783. He was sent at an early age to the University of Copenhagen, where he completed his education, and took the usual degrees; and having returned to Iceland on his father's death in 1800, was appointed advocate in the Supreme Court at Reykjavik, the capital of the island. In this position he remained with little interruption till the year 1812, when he established himself permanently in Copenhagen, in order that he might devote himself exclusively to Northern literature and science. His profound learning, and rare powers of imparting that learning, coupled with his amiable manners, soon secured for him the friendship of the most distinguished men of the day, and his late Majesty King Frederic VI., as well as his present Majesty King Christian, were pleased to bestow on him especial marks of their favour. In 1815 he was made Professor of Northern Literature in the University of Copenhagen, and in 1829 Keeper of the State Archives; he was also a Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog, and of that of St. Anne of Russia. As might be expected, he was ever foremost in advancing the cause of Icelandic literature, and took an active part in founding the various societies which have sprung up of late years in Copenhagen for that praiseworthy purpose. He was successively Secretary, Vice-President, and President of the Icelandic Literary Society; and on the foundation of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, of which the Crown Prince of Denmark is President, Professor Finn Magnussen was elected Vice-President, an office which he filled with honour till the day of his death.

Of his numerous works it will suffice to mention the greatest. These are, "The Theory of the Edda and its Origin;" in which the rise and progress of the old Northern beliefs as to the relations of Gods and men, the Cosmogony of the North, in a word, are traced to their origin in the East, while, at the same time, those beliefs are compared with, and illustrated by, the Cosmogonies of the Indians, Persians, and Greeks, and other people. He was also one of the editors of the second and third volumes of the great edition of "Sæmund's Edda," and, if we mistake not, sole compiler of the voluminous mythological lexicon, which forms by far the greatest portion of the third volume. In his work, entitled "Runamo og Runerne," he was the first to throw light on the paleography of the North, and to propound rational ideas on the Runic system of writing. Besides these great works, he took an active part in preparing the various editions of early Icelandic works.

Professor Finn Magnussen, who, during a visit to England some years back, became acquainted with many to whom his memory is still dear, had been in ill-health for some months before his decease, which took place at Copenhagen on Christmas-eve.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.—Earl Grey's letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, relating to the appointment of an Assistant Under-Secretary of State to the Colonial department, and the minute of the Treasury thereupon, has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. The letter bears date the 27th of November. The noble Earl proposes to appoint, for the present, two Under-Secretaries at a salary of £1500 a year each, to perform the duties which Mr. Stephens had hitherto discharged, selecting for one of those offices a gentleman well qualified to succeed him, and for the other, Mr. T. F. Elliot, the chairman of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board. This arrangement would involve a permanent addition to the expense of the establishment of £1500 per annum. The appointment of Mr. Elliot would leave vacant the office of Chairman of the Land and Emigration Board, which Earl Grey proposes to confer upon Mr. Murdoch, at a salary of £900, with a yearly increase of £25 until it reached £1000 per annum. The duties devolving upon Mr. Murdoch would be performed by Mr. Strachey, a gentleman in the service of the East India Company, at a salary of £1000 per annum. These were the only additions which, at the moment, Lord Grey considered absolutely necessary. It might be necessary to appoint an officer to discharge the duties of registrar, at a salary of £300 a year, but, for the present, his Lordship suspended the recommendation. These alterations were approved by a Treasury minute, passed upon the 7th of December.

ADMIRALTY STORES.—The following contracts have recently been entered into by the parties mentioned, with the Admiralty department, for the supply of currants and tobacco to the Government for the service of the navy; viz.—Mr. John Cooke Prestlaw, 40 tons weight of currants, from the London and St. Katherine's Docks, Fresh Wharf, Cox's Quay, and Botoiph Wharf; and Mr. W. Gilliat, 20 tons weight of tobacco, from the London and St. Catherine Docks, and the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have given the necessary directions to permit the same to be removed from the places in which they are deposited, and delivered, free of duty, into the victualling stores at Deptford dockyard.

VINDICATION OF CATHOLIC RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.—A meeting of the Society of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the object of which is the vindication of Roman Catholic rights and privileges, was held on Tuesday night, in Great Windmill-street. The chair was taken by the Very Rev. Dr. McGhee, who delivered a lengthened speech in support of the objects intended by the Society. He was followed by Mr. Lucas, who pointed out the various exclusions to which the Catholic body are exposed, and condemned Lord Palmerston's policy with respect to the Jesuits in Switzerland, as dictated by religious bigotry. The other speakers were Mr. Silk Buckingham, jun., Mr. Mooney, Mr. Nyde, Mr. Brady, and the Rev. Mr. Kyane, all of whom recommended union and organization to influence the Legislature to extend to the Catholic body equal privileges in every respect to those enjoyed by the Protestants.

DISCONTINUING THE FRENCH MAIL STEAM PACKETS TO NEW YORK.—The following notice was issued on Tuesday, at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand:—"Information has been received from the Director-General of the French Post-office, that it has been found necessary temporarily to suspend the packet service which has been recently established between Havre de Grace and New York. No letters, newspapers, &c., will therefore be transmitted from this country for despatch by this line of packets until further notice." (These steam packets, which it will be remembered were established by the French Government as transatlantic mails, after many debates on the subject in the Chambers, are—the *Union*, the *Missouri*, the *Philadelphia*, and the *New York*, of 450 horse power each, and 2300 tons, being classed as frigates. The *Union* left Cherbourg on her first voyage to New York on the 24th of November ult., and the *Missouri* on the 23rd of December from Havre; the *Philadelphia* was to have left Havre on the 22nd inst.; the *New York* on the 21st of February; and the *Union*, on her second trip, on the 21st of March; and to have returned at the corresponding dates the subsequent month from New York to Havre. This unexpected notice of the Government has caused general disappointment to the merchants on the other side of the Channel, as it either proves that these steamers are defective for a long voyage across the Atlantic, or that the expense of a regular packet-service is more than the Minister of Marine is willing to incur.)

GIGANTIC CASK.—EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTATION.—The attention of those engaged in the wine trade has been this week attracted by an extraordinary importation into the St. Katherine's Dock—viz. an immense wine cask, the largest that ever entered the port of London. It arrived by the *Union*, Captain Dodd, from Cadiz, and at present it is close to the entrance of A D B vault, filling up the space between two large pillars. Its dimensions are extraordinary, and the workmanship is of a most superior quality. It was shipped from the celebrated house of Punta, Perez, and Co., and on a rough estimate is supposed to contain close upon 5000 gallons of the choicest sherry wine. The revenue authorities at the dock are somewhat puzzled how to gauge it, the rules constructed for daily use being too small for the purpose. Seen at a considerable distance it towers above the other casks like Gulliver amongst the Lilliputians, and indeed forms the most prominent object in the entire dock.

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—From M<sup>rs</sup> Queen's "Statistics of the British Empire," we learn the enormous value of the live stock in the kingdom. It appears that there are 2,250,000 horses, of the total value of £67,000,000, of which more than 1,500,000 are used in agriculture, and that their value is £45,000,000. The number of black cattle in the kingdom is about 14,000,000, of the value of £216,000,000; the number of sheep, 50,000,000, whose value is estimated at £67,000,000; and the extent of capital invested in swine is still more extraordinary, when we reflect how little it is thought upon or taken into account. The number of pigs of all ages, breeding and rearing, is calculated to be upwards of 18,000,000, which, taking one-third at £2 each, and the remainder at 10s. each, gives a value of £11,870,000 as the capital invested in pigs alone; making the total amount of capital invested in the above species of agricultural stock, £346,270,000.

THE LATE TRIPLE MURDER IN BRUSSELS.—Rossiel, one of the assassins, has made a confession, which has been published officially. He states that it was he, conjointly with Vandeplass, committed the murders. According to their agreement, they went to the Place St. Gery, towards seven in the evening, on the 2nd of September last, and Rossiel, who was a tenant of Mdle. Evenepoel, the murdered lady, obtained admission to her presence under the pretext of his going to pay her some rent due from him, while his accomplice remained below, ready to act against both mistress and servant, if, according to previous concert, Rossiel remained five minutes in Mdle. E.'s apartment. Having heard Vandeplass ring while the lady was examining her rent accounts he made an excuse to go down, when he found Vandeplass close to the door of the little room, into which, on his arrival, he had been shown. "We immediately," says Rossiel, "went up together to Mdle. E.'s room, who, on seeing Vandeplass, exclaimed in Flemish, 'Wat is dat' (what is the matter)? I replied, 'This is my comrade, and I am now going to pay you.' I put my hand for a second into my pocket, and we immediately attacked her. Vandeplass stunned her with the hammer, and when she fell on the ground I cut her throat with a poniard. She had only time to utter two cries—the name twice of one of her servants, which I forget. When I first went down stairs, and, as before stated, found Vandeplass close to the little room door, he asked me if Mdle. E. was already dead. On my reply in the negative, he abused me as a coward, told me he had already killed the servants, and asked me where was Mdle. It was then that we hastily betook ourselves to her room. Vandeplass told me there were two servants. I heard them groaning. I found one lying alongside the door, and the other in the kitchen, near a pump. I cut the throats of both, and dragged the body of one close to the other. Subsequently Vandeplass informed me that he had stunned the girl who had opened the door for him, and that whilst he was busy finishing her (*occupé à l'achever*), he saw the other servant coming out of the cellar with a light, and heard her exclaim, probably because she had heard some noise, 'What is the matter?' He immediately ran towards the second servant, and knocked her down senseless before she had time to utter a single word." Such is Rossiel's confession, but, notwithstanding its positive nature, Vandeplass still persists in declaring that he had no hand, directly or indirectly, in the matter. It is calculated that altogether the house of Mdle. E. and brother was stricken, after the murder, of property to the value of 5000*l*. The trial of the prisoners will soon commence.











## TOMB OF GRACE DARLING.

THIS very interesting memorial to the intrepidity of woman in extreme peril has lately been raised in the churchyard of Bamborough, on the coast of Northumberland, where lie the remains of Grace Darling, whose great exertions at the wreck of the *Forfarshire*, in September, 1838, will long be remembered among many other instances of her heroic humanity. Poor Grace died of consumption, at an early age; she was a native of the ancient town of Bamborough, and was lodged, clothed, and educated at the school in Bamborough Castle, which is supported from the income of Lord Crewe's estates. The trustees of this property have subscribed liberally towards the expense of this monument; and her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland has contributed to the interesting work.

The monument, as our Illustration shows, is an altar tomb, upon which is the recumbent figure of Grace Darling, sculptured in fine Portland stone, and surmounted by a Gothic canopy, with six side and two end arches. The figure is represented lying on a platted straw mattress, bearing an oar, such as is peculiar to the Northumberland coast; and beneath the folds of the mattress, at the head, is introduced a kind of sea-weed, which is very abundant in the district.

The sculptor is Mr. C. Raymond Smith, of the New-road; the architect, Mr. Anthony Salvin; and the subscription has been raised under the management of Mr. Smeddle, steward of the Bamborough estate.

It may be interesting to add, that, in No. 125 of our Journal, we engraved another memorial to Grace Darling, placed in St. Cuthbert's Chapel, on Fern Island; to which are appended Wordsworth's touching lines, inscribed on the monument, to one

"Pious and pure, modest, and yet so brave;  
Though young, so wise—though meek, so resolute."

## THE THEATRES.

## HAYMARKET

At length an effective and stirring five-act drama has been produced—one that bids fair to keep its place on the Haymarket boards for some time, and gain a far greater popularity than the so-called "legitimate" productions that have preceded it. There is no question of the success of "The Wife's Secret," played here, for the first time in England, on Monday evening. We say "for the first time in England," because the piece has already been acted often, and with great applause, in America, but was produced on our boards on the above night for the re-appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, who, once more, are numbered amongst the excellent company of the above theatre.

Let us speak first of the piece. It is written by Mr. Lovell, a gentleman well-esteemed and known in the dramatic world as the author of "The Provost of Bruges," "Love's Sacrifice," "Look before you Leap," and other known productions. In point of interest and situation, arising from natural and simple incidents, this is by far the best piece he has yet written. There is no elaborated fine writing—no tedious interruptions of the action, to explain the metaphysics of woman's heart, or the hazy subtleties of love, or envy, or passions altogether incomprehensible from their complexity—no gold-beater spreading of an idea, which former authors have condensed into the same number of words that the modern would-be high-school writer contrives to cover as many lines with. All is nature and probability. The characters talk as we ourselves might do in similar positions; the action is easily followed, and yet interests us greatly; and an exceedingly rare fact in dramatic construction is shown in riveting the attention of the audience by a series of ingenious situations, to the very last speech of the play, when the story and its result have been tolerably clear to every one of them from the very commencement. We will not say that the action might not have been brought together, and with increased effect, into three acts; but as long as the singular delusion exists that five acts are essential to the structure of a legitimate play, the author is compelled to shape his work to please conventional opinion. Let it be understood, however, that we do not object to five acts, or even more, provided there is a sufficiency of interest or situation to sustain them. But we think it a pity that many fine dramas are spoiled by reason of becoming tediously prolonged, because the exigencies of a present false taste require that their plots should be, at all inconvenience, stretched out to make the required number of acts.

The story of "The Wife's Secret" is simply this:—The time is the year 1655; the scene is laid on the coast of Dorsetshire, passing entirely on the estate of a colonel in the Parliamentary service, *Sir Walter Amyott* (Mr. Charles Kean). Just before his return from the wars, his wife, *Lady Eveline Amyott* (Mrs. Charles Kean), shelters her brother, a fugitive Cavalier, *Lord Arden* (Mr. Howe), in the mansion. An old Roundhead steward, designing and hypocritical, *Jabez Sneed* (Mr. Webster), whom *Lady Eveline* has checked in his accounts, during her lord's absence, becomes aware of this; and, to be revenged, plays the part of an *Iago*, and works on *Sir Walter's* feelings—hinting that some favoured lover is concealed in the house; and apparently proving his story by the revelation of a rendezvous, seen from the shrubbery through one of the windows, when *Lady Eveline* goes to visit her brother. Much misery is thus caused, *Lady Eveline* being ignorant that her husband is jealous, and merely imagining that he is aware of a Royalist concealed in the house. Nor does the terrible truth of *Sir Walter's* suspicion break upon her, until he taunts her roughly with her infidelity, and says that they must part for ever: at the same time he gives her a passport for the safe conveyance of herself and her supposed paramour to the coast. Whilst the final adieu is taking place—during which, also, the house, being suspected, is surrounded by the Parliamentary troopers—*Lord Arden* tries to escape. His flight is watched from the window by *Sir Walter*, who gives the word to "Fire," as *Lady Eveline* avows that the fugitive is her brother. The Cavalier falls from his horse, and his sister immediately confesses all, and reproaches *Sir Walter* with being his murderer. But almost directly *Sir Walter* reappears—"Heaven shields the brave gallant who fights for the Crown"—and his horse only has been hit. An explanation ensues—all are made happy, inasmuch as *Sir Walter* pro-



TOMB OF GRACE DARLING IN BAMBOROUGH CHURCHYARD.

mises a certain pardon to his brother-in-law; and a neat admonition, concerning conjugal trusting and open-heartedness, concludes this very interesting drama.

For the acting, the principal praise must be awarded to Mrs. Charles Kean, whose performance portrayed all that could be wished of confiding love and gentleness in woman. It is no ill compliment to her to say, that her acting, when suspected, without daring to explain everything, was equal to that of Mrs. Keeley (of whom a word anon), when she played the carrier's wife, in the Christmas piece at the Lyceum, two years ago. Beyond this, however, she calls for the highest possible commendation. The manner in which she gave the words "Trust me," when appealing to her husband's confidence, deserved even more than the loud acknowledgment of its excellence which burst from the audience. No less admirable was her outburst of honest pride, when she found she was suspected; not a whit less touching was her gentle devotion and candour of innocence, in the earlier acts of the play. Mr. Charles Kean was excellently suited in the character of *Sir Walter Amyott*. An acute critic lately remarked, in speaking of the modern readings of *Othello*, that it was the mistaken custom of the actors to depict him as grave and lowering from his very entrance, as though he foresaw the circumstances of his misery. Into this error Mr. Charles Kean did not fall. He appeared, at first, as returning a victor from the wars, full of hearty spirits and light but trusting love; and thus additional effect was given to the exhibition of the access of jealousy and bitterness of heart that followed. In the scenes which called for these portrayals his acting was excellent, and called forth loud applause. Every point was honestly made and gained; and the hope was left, at the conclusion of his performance, that he might be witnessed in a character of similar effect, as soon as the run of the present drama had terminated. Mr. Webster, as the *Steward*, presented us with one of those artistic portraits for which he is so justly celebrated in every "make up" he undertakes. He looked as though he had walked out of a picture-frame in an old country house. His costumes and appearance, in the various characters he enacts, would form a valuable series for any

required authority. Mrs. Keeley's *Maud*—a Puritan waiting-maid—was inimitable played as only she herself could play it; indeed, it is a question whether her admirable by-play in the scene in which *Arden* is concealed, was not the prominent feature. Mr. Rogers played a French smuggler, rather after the old received style of broken English, than the modern correct delineation of Mr. Wigan or Mr. Ranger. Miss Reynolds was a page, but did not appear to advantage. She was too evidently the woman disguised; the ringlets might be dispensed with, and with great advantage, for the "Alboni" style of coiffure. And the sad little corked moustache done away with altogether.

The applause throughout the play was general, and honestly enthusiastic. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean were loudly called for; Mr. Webster announced the piece for repetition until further notice, amidst renewed cheering; the author was forced to bow his acknowledgments from his box; and, lastly, Mrs. Keeley and Miss Reynolds came forward, hand in hand, to answer the summons of the audience. In a word, "The Wife's Secret" is a "hit."

The bills of the theatres remain constantly the same, nothing new, with the exception of the above piece having been brought out.

Glück's "Iphigenia" will be the next opera at DRURY LANE, where it is already in rehearsal.

A new and original farce, by Mr. Oxenford, called "Dearest Elizabeth," is to be performed for the first time, this evening, at the HAYMARKET.

A five-act tragedy, "Diogene," was announced for production last evening at the ST. JAMES' THEATRE, in which M. Bocage sustains the principal character.

Mr. Gustavus Brooke has been playing with undiminished effect at the OLYMPIC. "Macbeth" will be the next character in which he is to appear.

At the SURREY, Miss Rebecca Isaacs has been playing the leading characters in the Drury Lane operas with excellent success. There is a report that Mr. Bunn is about to quit the management of this theatre; we do not know with what foundation. "The Daughter of the Regiment" was repeated to good



"THE WIFE'S SECRET," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—SCENE THE LAST.



houses on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday; but we must call the attention of the Manager to an act of gross injustice to the public, in announcing Mr. H. Phillips to sing in the character of the Sergeant, and, on each of the above nights, substituting another performer, without any notice or explanation, leaving the audience to detect the change, and put up with the loss.

"Twelfth Night" is in rehearsal at SADDLER'S WELLS, in which Miss Laura Addison will play Viola.

The amateur performance at Bath realised two hundred pounds, which was handed over to Mrs. Macready. So successful was it, that it is in contemplation to repeat it at Bristol, which theatre is, we believe, under the same management.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE great event this week has been the opening of the Jardin d'Hiver, on Tuesday night, for musical and Terpsichorean amusement. The annual ball for the Royalists who, under the Charles X. dynasty, were pensioners on the Civil List, and who lost their incomes by the July revolution, was given at the Garden for its inauguration. Patronesses for this ball include ladies of rank and station, and it is generally a very brilliant affair, the aristocratic aborigines of the Faubourg St. Germain showing, on this occasion, in great force. The tickets were sold at 20 francs each, and the receipts were nearly 90,000 francs. At nine o'clock the doors were opened, and the company continued to arrive until midnight.

I have seen many grand fêtes in various parts of the world, but nothing that I had ever before witnessed could compare with the astounding *coup d'œil* that struck me on entering the Garden. It was a perfect realisation of one of the most dazzling scenes described in the "Arabian Nights." The Jardin d'Hiver is situated near the Rond Point, in the avenue des Champs Elysées. It has been constructed by a company of speculators, at an enormous outlay. It is a vast conservatory or crystal palace, filled with magnificent pictures and statues, bronzes, fountains, rare plants, choice flowers, green turf, &c. It was lighted up with upwards of fifteen thousand wax tapers, and illuminated lamps, &c. Before you enter this garden of Paradise, you pass through elegant and capacious saloons. There is a genial warmth pervading the entire edifice, and the swans and ducks luxuriate in their warm baths with evident delight. Orange and lemon trees, pine apples, &c., are in full growth, and yet this Winter Palace to be entered for the future at the price of one franc, with a first-rate orchestra for dancing. Strauss was the presiding genius on Tuesday night, with a band selected from the most eminent Parisian artists. There are rooms for journals, reunions, &c.; with golden fish sporting around you, sitting, if you please, to observe the gay throng, or walking in delicious gardens, in the midst of grottoes. M. Charpentier is the magician under whose wand this Aladdin palace, this enchanted island of Ariosto, and Gardens of Armida, as Florentino calls it, has been raised. There is one alteration which will be very necessary. It was quite evident that the temperature did not agree with the wax candles, and the melted drops fell on the elegant toilettes and black coats in profusion. If the Jardin be lighted with gas jets, the evil will be remedied.

There is little novelty in the operatic world. For Ronconi's benefit next Monday, "Il Barbiere" will be given, and selections from "Lucresia Borgia." Mme. Persiani's benefit will take place next, and it is expected that Donizetti's "Linda" will be performed. The new ballet of the "Five Senses," by Dumanoir and Mazilier, is in active progress at the Académie Royale. Auber's "Haydée" is drawing crowded houses nightly at the Opéra Comique, with Rogers's powerful acting and beautiful singing. Renewed offers have been made to Grisi and Mario to join the Académie Royale.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As the Racing Season will have commenced in less than six weeks, it is not premature to inquire what has been done for the Turf during the prorogation; and whether, in the interval, those who legislate for it have been

Turning past evils to advantages.

Some correspondents of the sporting papers have handled rather roughly what they are pleased to call "the code of rules published by the Messrs. Tattersall." The new laws of the Subscription Room were not devised by those gentlemen: they are the enactments of the committee selected for cleansing that worst than Augean chamber, and they are responsible for what they are doing, and also for what they neglect to do, should any *lapses* be chargeable against them. So far as the admissions bear upon their compacts with the public, every one may presently judge for himself, as, of course, a list of members will be published, with the names of those by whom each was proposed and seconded. Till that appears we are bound to suppose the *reunions* at Hyde Park Corner, on the afternoons of Monday and Thursday, *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Like its predecessor, '48 will be a great handicap anniversary. One of the early batch of contrivances under that name appeared in the last sheet calendar; and if it be a sample of what is to follow, it will not require a conjuror to point out the horse that will lose, if there may be a difficulty in selecting the animal that will win. Who is responsible for the "Pelion upon Ossa" episodes that frighten our great handicaps so constantly from their propriety? In many of them, the weights seem apportioned as if they had been shaken up together in a hat, and drawn thence by the subscribers. At all events, had this been done with the Newmarket Stakes, it could not have been worse for the holder of War Eagle. Does any body qualified to enter for a duck-hunt conceive the race for the last Doncaster Cup was a true test of the actual merits of the pair that ran for it? In their best respective forms last year, what weight would have brought the Hero and War Eagle together? The stakes which closed on New Year's Day show that the taste for racing, as well as its *matériel*, continue to advance. The nominations for the St. Leger of '49 amount to 143; there are 155 subscribers to the Chester Cup, 86 to the Manchester Trades' Plate, and the Two Year-old Stakes at Goodwood for '50 and '51 show that progress it still the watchword of that mighty meeting. The falling off is in the Great Metropolitan Stakes, the entry for which amounts but to 90. Considering that the greatest *bonus* given in England is added to this handicap, a very different field might have been anticipated: the nominations for the Northamptonshire Stakes, to which only £100 is added, are over 100. It seems difficult to account for the apathy with which the racing circles have responded to the energy displayed in their behalf by the licensed victuallers of London and the metropolitan districts. When the acceptances are out for the great spring handicaps, we shall return to this subject. In the market business is still slack—very slack in reference to the early season that awaits it. The Derby will be run for on the 24th of May: only sixteen weeks to decide the momentous question—a man or a mouse! As soon as the odds assume any character of account, we shall analyse the *data* on which they ought to be founded.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting was more brisk this afternoon than for some weeks past, but without leading to any alteration in the prices last returned.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.		
1000 to 50 agst The Curate (t)		
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
5 to 1 agst Surplice (t)		
CHESTER CUP.		
50 to 1 agst Lady Hylda (t)	1000 to 15 agst Magnet (Irish)	1000 to 10 agst Sir Tatton Sykes (t)
50 to 1 — The Swallow (t)		
1000 to 15 — Keleshe (t)	1000 to 15 — Joe o' Sot (t)	
NEWMARKET HANDICAP.		
Even on the field agst twenty.		
DERBY.		
10 to 1 agst Surplice	25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum	40 to 1 agst Corsican
13 to 1 — Glendower		50 to 1 — Keraun (t)
20 to 1 — Springy Jack (t)	30 to 1 — Beverley	1000 to 15 — Deerstalk (t)
22 to 1 — Edie Ochiltree and Whitestone (t)	33 to 1 — Besborough (t)	1000 to 10 — Brockett (t)

THURSDAY.—The publication of the Chester Cup Handicap had the instant effect of lessening the odds agst Blaze one-half, the highest offer this afternoon being 25 to 1; Keleshe came next, and to all seeming will be a great pot with the Irish dividend. Surplice improved a point for the Derby, and is destined, we suspect, to advance much higher in the betting. The general business was slack.

LEAMINGTON STEEPLECHASE.		
6 to 1 agst The Chandler (t)	10 to 1 agst Proceed (t)	
7 to 1 — Gazeley	12 to 1 — Evergreen (t)	
NEWMARKET HANDICAP.		
The field agst fifteen		
25 to 1 agst Blaze	50 to 1 agst Newcourt	50 to 1 agst Cossack
23 to 1 — Keleshe	50 to 1 — Giselle	1000 to 15 — Joe o' Sot (t)
40 to 1 — Lady Hylda		1000 to 15 — The Tartar (t)
DERBY.		
9 to 1 agst Surplice	25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum	33 to 1 agst Besborough (t)
20 to 1 agst Springy Jack (t)		40 to 1 — Edie Ochiltree
33 to 1 — Cervus		50 to 1 — Keraun (t)

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS AT MALVERN.—A recent discovery of Roman coins in Worcestershire has been made known by Mr. Jabez Allies, in the following interesting communication:—"A few weeks since a discovery of Roman coins was made in Little Malvern parish, on the western side of the road leading to Ledbury, and opposite to the premises called Little Malvern-grove, within half a mile of the foot of the Herefordshire-beacon-hill. A party of visitors were rambling over the hills, and one of them struck his iron-pointed mountain-staff into the turf, just upon the margin of a stone quarry, at the spot described, causing the turf and stones, with an urn containing about 300 Roman brass coins, to fall amongst the rubbish beneath, from which they were picked out by various persons, and are now in the possession of Colonel Colston, Mr. Henry Trant, and in numerous other hands. All those which I have seen are of Diocletian, Maximian, or Constantius, and they are in very perfect condition. The urn, judging by the fragments which I have seen, had become much decayed, and nearly pulverised. I believe this is the first evidence of Roman occupation of the Herefordshire-beacon-camp. Some writers have supposed it Roman on account of the central *prætorium*, but it appears more probable that it was originally British, and afterwards occupied by the Romans, and adapted to suit their own purposes. The name Malvern is probably derived from Moel-yarn, signifying, in Welsh, the high court, or seat of judgment. Within half a mile from the spot where the coins were found, and at about the same distance from the camp, there is a place at the 'Wind's Point,' which is, or was, known as *Bursters' Cross*, in the parish of Colwall, near which the remarkable coronet of

circlet of gold was found, in 1650; it was set with precious stones, reported to have been sold for £1500. The particulars of this singular discovery are given in my "Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities of Worcestershire." I have enclosed impressions from one of the coins, a large brass Maximian. Obs.: laureated head, "Maximianus Nobilis C." Rev.: a genius, naked, holding the cornucopia and discus; "Genio Populi Romani," and "S. F."

ARRIVALS OF SPECIE.—The following arrivals of specie have just taken place. The vessel *Free Trader*, arrived from Oporto, has brought two casks of specie, consigned to order; and the vessel *Jane Boyd*, arrived in the West Indian Docks from Cobia, has brought 12 boxes of the article, the whole of which were consigned to a firm of commercial eminence in the metropolis and elsewhere. This is the first arrival of this nature from the last-mentioned place during the recent influx of the article.

THE PORT OF GREAT GRIMSBY, in Lincolnshire, was once very extensive. In Edward the Third's reign it furnished eleven vessels for the armament against Calais; but, in subsequent years, it sank into extreme insignificance. Lately, the prospect of a railway approaching it has revived its trade, and when the large docks are completed is likely to do so much more. In 1843 the customs revenue of Great Grimsby was £3929; in 1847 it has increased to £70,073. The railway from Louth is expected to open about March next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—GRAND OPERA.

ELEVENTH NIGHT OF THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.  
SIXTEENTH NIGHT OF THE MAID OF HONOUR.  
FIRST NIGHT OF THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.  
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE PANTOMIME.

On MONDAY, January 24th, Her Majesty's Servants will perform Donizetti's Opera, the BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. Principal Characters by Mr. Reeves, Mr. RYLAND, Mr. Weiss, and Madame Dorus Gras.—After which, for the last time but two, the New PANTOMIME.

On TUESDAY, the Opera of LINDA OF CHAMOUNY: Principal characters by Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santiago, Mr. Gregg, Mr. J. Lea, Miss Miran, and Mrs. L. Lea.—After which, for the last time but one, the New PANTOMIME.

On WEDNESDAY, Balfo's Opera, the MAID OF HONOUR: Principal characters by Mr. Reeves, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Weiss, Miss Birch, Miss Miran, and Mrs. Weiss.—After which, positively for the last time, the New PANTOMIME.

On THURSDAY will be produced, rendered from the Italian by Mr. J. W. Mould, Mozart's Opera, the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO: The principal characters by Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Santiago, Miss Miran, Mrs. J. Lea, and Miss Birch.—After which an entirely new BAILLET DIVERTISSEMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE.

Under Distinguished Patronage.—The FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF the Season will be given on THURSDAY, the 17th of FEBRUARY, by the INFANT HARPISTS, ADOLPHUS, ERNEST, and FANNY LOCKWOOD, aged Eight, Seven, and Six Years. N.B. To the purchasers of Family Tickets will be presented beautiful Portraits of the Children, executed by Baugniet, and coloured by the first Masters.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Monsieur HECTOR BERLIOZ has the honour to state that his FIRST GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT in this country will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th. Full particulars will be duly announced.

ANTIGONE.—MORNING PERFORMANCE.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that a Morning Performance (being the last performance but one) of the celebrated Play of "ANTIGONE," with the entire Music of the illustrious Composer, MENDELSSOHN, will appear on TUESDAY, NEXT, JANUARY 26th, commencing precisely at Half-past Two o'clock, and terminating before Five.

Creon, Monstr. Boccage, as originally performed by him at the Theatre d'Orléans, Paris. In addition to the Music of "ANTIGONE," the Orchestra will perform A SELECTION from MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC to the "MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM," consisting of the Overture, Scherzo, Nocturne, and March.

Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Continued Success

of the Grand Spectacle and New Comic Pantomime. Second Week of Mr. LAYATER LEE, the Renowned and Celebrated Every Evening in his Unparalleled Comic Pantomime Exercises, including his Astonishing Double Leap over Twelve Horses. MONDAY, Jan. 24th, the CAMP of SILENIA; with Brilliant SCENES in the CIRCLE, and Grand GYMNASIUM EXERCISES; concluding with the New Comic Pantomime, HARLEQUIN DOCTOR SYNTAX and his DAPPER GREY MARE. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

ROCHESTER.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On

MONDAY, Jan. 24th, Mr. LOVE will make his first appearance at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ROCHESTER, in an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributory Organs, with numerous Illustrations and Vocal Experiments, and a variety of Entertainments, which are expressed in the bills of the day. On MONDAY, Jan. 24th, the CAMP of SILENIA; with Brilliant SCENES in the CIRCLE, and Grand GYMNASIUM EXERCISES; concluding with the New Comic Pantomime, HARLEQUIN DOCTOR SYNTAX and his DAPPER GREY MARE. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREE'S DANCANTES.—PRINCESS'S

CONCERT ROOMS. MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, and every Monday. A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an Admission for Himself and Lady any Six Nights during the Season. Single Tickets, Seven Shillings each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself, Mr. C. M. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne, of Three Lane and Covent Garden Theatres. Commence at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and Programmes at 21, Soho-square.

NOTICE OF CLOSE OF THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

on the 29th inst. for Additions and Decorations.—Dr. Ryan will lecture on SANITARY MEASURES, and on the NATURE OF DISINFECTING AGENTS in connexion with this important Subject, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Half-past Three P.M., and Every Evening, except Saturday, at Nine o'clock, till the close of the Institution. On the alternate days other Lectures on CHEMISTRY, Dr. Bachoffner will lecture on RESPIRATION and VENTILATION, in connexion with the above subject, daily at Two P.M., in which a JET of STEAM, as a Ventilating Agent, will be exhibited. THE OPTICAL EFFECTS IN THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, NEW DISOLVING VIEWS, &c. WORKING MODELS OF MACHINERY explained. THE DIVING-BELL and DIVER, &c. &c.—Admission 1s.; Schools Half-price.

MADAME WARTON'S WALHALLA.—Immense and continued Success of LADY GODIVA, from Edwin Landseer, R.A.'s forthcoming Picture.

This splendid production has been honoured, during the past week, with the presence and patronage of the leading members of the Nobility, and acknowledged unanimously by the Public Press to be the chef d'œuvre of Madame Warton's original and inimitable personations, which cannot, unseen, be appreciated, and is received each afternoon and evening with acclamations of wonder and delight, by crowded and fashionable audiences. Madame Warton will appear every afternoon, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Half-past Three P.M., and Wednesday Morning, the First Part will consist of the Inimitable WHITE MARBLE STAGE GROUPINGS. In the Second Part, Madame Warton will appear as LADY GODIVA, VENUS, and in the SEASON, HARVEST-HOME, &c. &c.—Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

THE REV. ROBERT HARTSHORN'S ELABORATE

MODELS OF THE TABERNACLE AND ENCAMPMENT OF ISRAEL are now EXHIBITING at the GALLERY, 53, PAUL-MALL.

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ORNAMENTS for the DRAWINGROOM, LIBRARY, and

DINING-ROOM.—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, near Somerset House, has just received a new and elegant assortment of Groups, Figures, Vases, Candlesticks, Inkstands, beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paper-weights, Watchstands, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, &c.

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Subscription of 1848.—Each prizetaker at the Annual Distribution will be entitled to select FOR HIMSELF a work of art as heretofore, and every subscriber will receive for each guinea an impression of a line engraving by F. Bacon, after E. H. Wehnert, "The Prisoner of Gisors," already completed and at press, and a volume of thirty wood engravings, illustrating Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," with the text. GEORGE GODWIN } Hon. Secs.  
4, Trafalgar-square, January, 1848. LEWIS POOCOKE }

COPELAND'S PORCELAIN STATUARY.—JENNY LIND,

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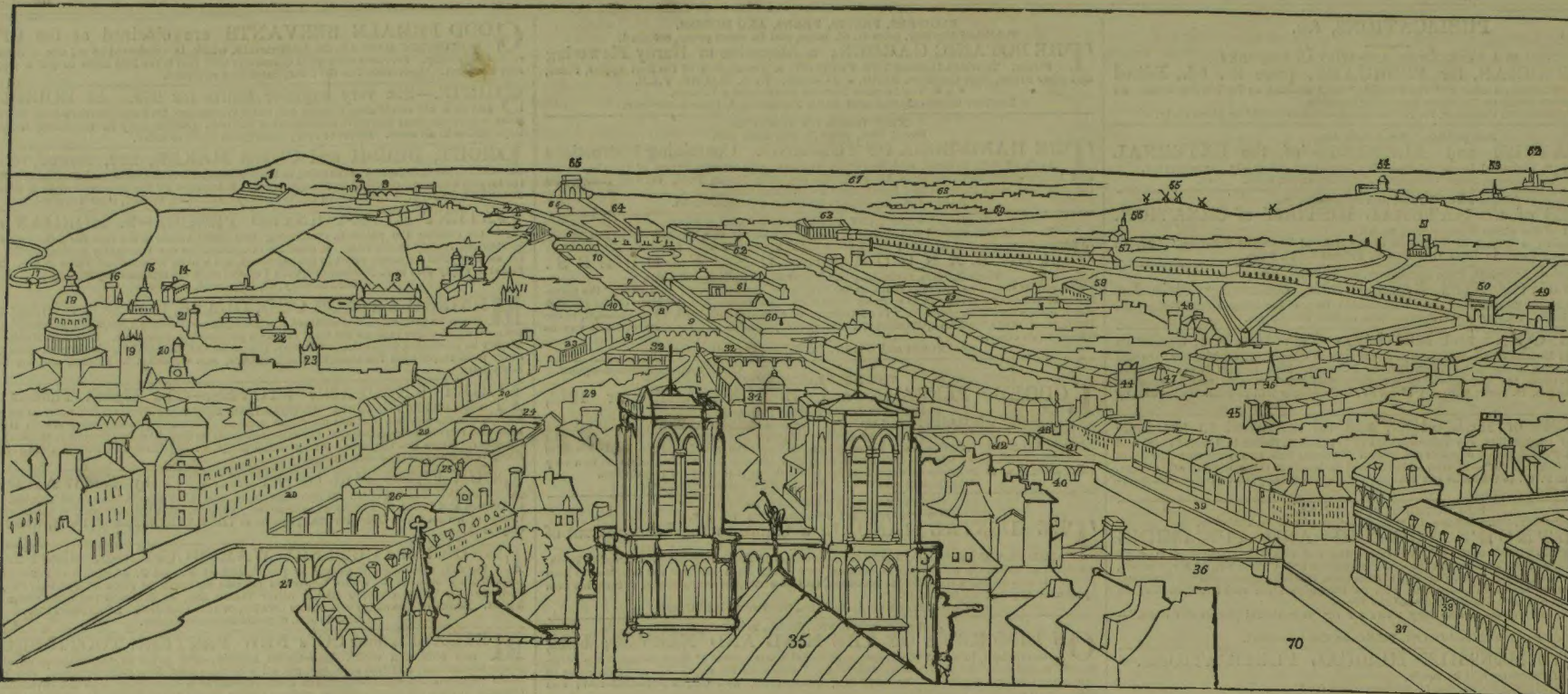
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JANUARY 21, 1848

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM LITTLE,  
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23. Church of St. Severin.

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39. Quai Pelletier.

40. Pont Notre Dame.

41. Quai des Grèves.

42. Pont au Change.

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44. Tour de St. Jacques de la Boucherie.

45. Church of St. Merri.

46. Church of St. Len and St. Gilles.

47. Marché des Innocens.

48. Church of St. Eustache.
49. Porte St. Martin.

50. — St. Denis.

51. Church of St. Vincent.

52. Church, La Villette.

53. Church, La Villette.

54. Church, Montmartre.

55. Montmartre.

56. Notre Dame de Lorette.

57. Opéra Comique.

58. Boulevard des Italiens.

59. Place Vendôme.
60. The Louvre.

61. The Tuilleries.

62. Church of the Assumption.

63. The Madeleine.

64. Champs Elysées.

65. Arc de l'Etoile.

66. Panorama.

67. Monceaux.

68. Cemetery of Montmartre.

69. Les Batignolles.

70. The Seine.

side of it. Thus, so far back as the fifteenth century, to come down no further, Paris had already worn out the three concentric circles of walls which, from the time of Julian the Apostate, lay in embryo, if I may be allowed the expression, in the Grand and Petit Châtelet. The mighty city had successively burst its four mural belts, like a growing boy bursting the garments made for him a year ago. Under Louis XI., there were still to be seen ruined towers of the ancient enclosures, rising at intervals above this sea of houses, like the tops of hills from amidst an inundation, like the archipelagoes of old Paris submerged beneath the new.

"Since that time Paris has, unluckily for us, undergone further transformation, but it has overlapped only one more enclosure, that of Louis XV., a miserable wall of mud and dirt, worthy of the king who constructed it, and the poet by whom it was celebrated:—

'Le mur murant Paris rend Paris murmurant.'

"In the fifteenth century Paris was still divided into three totally distinct and separate cities, each having its own physiognomy, individuality, manners, customs, privileges, and history—the City, the University, and the Ville. The City, which occupied the island, was the mother of the two others, and cooped up between them, like a reader, forgave the comparison—like a little old woman between two handsome strapping daughters. The University covered the left bank of the Seine, from the Tournele to the Tower of Nesle—points corresponding, the one with the Hall aux Vins, and the other with the Mint of modern Paris. Its enclosure encroached considerably upon the plain where Julian had built his baths. It included the hill of St. Gervaise. The highest point of this curve of walls was the Papal Gate, which stood nearly upon the site of the present Pantheon. The Ville, the most extensive of the three divisions, stretched along the right bank. Its quay ran, with several interruptions indeed, along the Seine, from the Tower of Billy to the Tower du Bois, that is to say, from the spot where the Grenier d'Abondance now stands to that occupied by the Tuilleries. These four points, at which the Seine intersected the enclosure of the capital, the Tournele and the Tower of Nesle on the left, and the Tower of Billy and the Tower du Bois on the right, were called, by way of eminence, 'the four towers of Paris.' The Ville penetrated still further into the fields than the University. The culminating point of the enclosure of the Ville was at the gates of St. Denis and St. Martin, the sites of which remain unchanged to this day."

Thus, the great divisions of Paris had three totally different aspects: the City abounded in churches; the Ville contained the Palaces; and the University, the Colleges. The City had the Cathedral of Notre Dame; the Ville, the Louvre and the Hôtel de Ville; and the University, the Sorbonne. The Ville contained the Halles; the City, the Hôtel Dieu; and the University, the Pré aux Clercs.

"In the fifteenth century that part of the Seine comprehended within the enclosure of Paris contained five islands: the Ile Louviers, then covered with trees, and now with timber; the Ile aux Vaches, and the Ile Notre Dame, both uninhabited and belonging to the bishop [In the seventeenth century these two islands were converted into one, which has been built upon, and is now called the Isle of St. Louis]; lastly, the City, and at its point the islet of the Passeur aux Vaches, since buried under the platform of the Pont Neuf. The city had at that time five bridges; three on the right, the bridge of Notre Dame and the Pont au Change of stone, and the Pont aux Meniers of wood; two on the left, the Petit Pont of stone, and the Pont St. Michael of wood; all of them covered with houses. The University had six gates, built by Philip Augustus; these were, setting out from the Tournele, the gate of St. Victor, the gate of Bordelle, the Papal gate, and the gates of St. Jacques, St. Michel, and St. Germain. The Ville had six gates, built by Charles V., that is to say, beginning from the Tower of Billy, the gates of St. Antoine, the Temple, St. Martin, St. Denis, Montmartre, and St. Honoré. All these gates were strong and handsome too, a circumstance which does not detract from strength. A wide, deep ditch, supplied by the Seine with water, which was swollen by the floods of winter to a running stream, encircled the foot of the wall all round Paris. At night the gates were closed, the river was barred at the two extremities of the city by stout iron chains, and Paris slept in quiet."

In the reign of Francis I. (1515) Paris assumed a new aspect. The old chateau of the Louvre, an assemblage of towers and heavy walls, was demolished, and a palace commenced on its site. Several churches were rebuilt, a Royal College for gratuitous instruction in the sciences and learned languages was founded; the fortifications enlarged and repaired; and the rebuilding of the Faubourg St. Germain, on the south side of the river, was commenced. Some of the streets were paved in this reign.

In the reign of Henry II., successor of Francis I. (A.D. 1547), the erection of the present Hôtel de Ville was commenced, but it was not finished till more than half a century afterwards.

In the reign of Charles IX. (A.D. 1566) the circuit of the walls was partially enlarged, so as to comprehend the palace of the Tuilleries, then in course of erection by Catherine de Medici, the queen-mother.

In the time of Henry III., the whole population is estimated to have been 200,000, or upwards. The wars of religion, and their disastrous consequences, among which the Massacre of St. Bartholomew was the most conspicuous, arrested for a while the progress of letters and the fine arts; until Henry IV., having restored peace to the kingdom, greatly embellished the capital. During his reign, the Pont Neuf was finished; the Hospital of St. Louis founded; the Place Royale and its streets, and the Place and Rue Dauphine, and the neighbouring quays, were laid out; great additions were made to the Palace of the Tuilleries, and the splendid gallery which joins it to the Louvre was partly constructed. All the bridges, except the Pont Neuf, were at this time lined with houses.

In the reign of Louis XIII. an immense number of religious establishments were founded at Paris. The Palace of the Luxembourg was built by Marie de Medici; the Jardin des Plantes was laid out; and the Palais Royal was built, and the Académie founded by Cardinal Richelieu. New walls were erected on the north-west side of the city, extending the circuit nearly to the line of the present Boulevards. The island of Notre Dame, or St. Louis, was entirely covered with houses, and joined to the mainland by two bridges.

In the long reign of Louis XIV. (1643-1715), notwithstanding the protracted and disastrous wars of the Fronde, the projects of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. were completed. A great number of religious and charitable establishments were founded, and new churches and chapels built. Among the more remarkable of the charitable institutions were the immense workhouse, l'Hôpital Général, or La Salpêtrière, and its dependency, the Bicêtre; and the hospital or asylum for old soldiers, known as the Hôtel des Invalides. Louis considerably altered the Louvre, completed the Tuilleries, laid out anew the gardens of that Palace, and formed the public walk of Le Champs Elysées, and the places or squares of Vendôme, Les Victoires, and of the Carrousel. The triumphal arches of St. Denis and St. Martin, and many fountains, were also erected at this time; the Observatory and several theatres were built; and the Pont Royal and Pont de

Grammont were constructed. Boulevards, new streets, and quays were laid out; the police improved, and the streets lighted, though inefficiently. The population of Paris, at the close of the reign of Louis XIV., was fast approaching half a million.

Louis XV. erected the Palais Bourbon, and established the Ecole Militaire and the Ecole de Médecine; built the church of St. Gervaise (the Pantheon), and the Hôtel des Monnoies (or Mint), several market-places, fountains, and theatres; laid out the Place Louis XV., and commenced the erection of Pont Louis XVI. Paris was also, in this reign, surrounded by a wall, comprehending a much larger area than any previous inclosure, and designed to prevent the introduction of commodities without the payment of the octroi, or local taxes, at the six *barrières*, or gates.

Louis XVI. continued the church of St. Gervaise, commenced that of the Madeleine, and built St. Philippe du Roule and several others; he also adorned the Boulevards to the south, and the northern faubourgs of the city. The French Theatre, the French, Italian, and Comic Opera-houses, were built in this reign; old markets enlarged and new ones formed. Steam-engines were established on the banks of the Seine for supplying the city with water; and the Pont Louis XVI. was built. The galleries of the Palais Royal were furnished with shops; and the Mont de Piété was instituted. The new Boulevards and the villages of Chaillot, Le Roule, and Monceaux were inclosed within the bounds of Paris, by which extension they were augmented to 9858 acres.

Paris was the principal scene of the Revolution, and, in its levelling fury, many monuments of the middle ages were demolished. In 1789 the Bastille was taken, and pulled down by the Parisians; the Tuilleries was attacked; and the guillotine was erected on the Place Louis XV., between the gardens of the Tuilleries and the Champs Elysées, the King himself being one of the earliest victims. They occasionally exceeded sixty in a day, and for hours after the executions, the ground at the place of execution was wet with blood. The guillotine was shifted from the Place Louis XV. to the Place de la Bastille, and from thence to the Place du Trône, at the eastern extremity of the city, from whence it was brought back to the Place Louis XV. for the execution of Robespierre and his associates (1794), which put an end to "the reign of terror." To the Convention, the Polytechnic School, the Institute, and the Bureau de Longitude owe their establishment. Under the Directory too, the Museum of the Louvre was opened; and, during the Consular and Imperial Government of Buonaparte, Paris assumed more than its former splendour. The Place du Carrousel was cleared of unsightly buildings; the Louvre was completed; the northern gallery, connecting the two palaces, was begun; the magnificent Rue de Rivoli was built; and the Rue Castiglione, connecting the latter with the Place Vendôme, Rue de la Paix, Boulevard, and Chaussee d'Antin, was designed and executed. Two new markets were constructed, three handsome bridges built, and new quays were formed on each bank of the river. An ample supply of water was secured to the capital; the Place de la Bastille was begun, and, near it, was raised a vast granary of reserve. The Bank of France was established, and a magnificent Bourse, or Exchange, was begun. Fifteen new fountains were erected, the Luxembourg Palace and garden improved and enlarged, and the column of the Place Vendôme was reared. Three great cemeteries were fixed without the barriers, and five public slaughter-houses, or *abattoirs*, were constructed at the extremities of the Faubourg. The churches devastated during the Revolution were repaired and embellished at the cost of more than four millions sterling in twelve years.

In 1814, Paris was captured by the Allied Forces, after a gallant defence by the troops of the line in garrison, supported by the National Guard and the students of the Polytechnic and Veterinary Schools. After the capitulation of the city, and the entry of the Allied Sovereigns, Napoleon was dethroned, and the Bourbons restored. Next year Napoleon returned, and was received by the military at Paris with general joy; but the defeat of Waterloo brought the Allied English and Prussian armies, under Wellington and Blücher, before the city. The troops in garrison retired; Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris, and the Bourbon Government was restored. Louis continued with activity the improvements and embellishments of the capital; built the Chamber of Deputies, three new bridges, several barriers, and finished or enlarged markets; altogether, in this reign immense sums of money were expended on all parts of the city.

Under Charles X., the architectural alterations of Paris were chiefly of an ecclesiastical character. The church of St. Germain des Prés was restored; the Madeleine progressed; and other new churches rose. Three new bridges were built; many of the passages that now embellish Paris were begun and the suburbs continued to increase rapidly.

In the Revolution of 1830, which overthrew the Bourbon dynasty, and established that of Orleans, 4000 barricades were formed during the memorable three days' struggle: the relaying of the pavement torn up for this purpose cost above £10,000, and great numbers of the trees of the Boulevards were cut down.

Since the Revolution, the embellishment of the capital has received a new impulse. The Tuilleries garden and palace have been much altered; quays have been widened and planted, several new bridges built, and handsome streets opened. Galignani thus sums up the improvements of this period:—"The Hôtel de Ville has been quadrupled in size. The Madeleine, the churches of Notre Dame de Lorette, St. Vincent de Paul, and St. Denis have been finished; the Place de la Concorde has been completely remodelled and terminated, and the Obelisk of Luxor has been reared in its centre; the triumphal arch at the top of the Champs Elysées has been completed, as well as the magnificent palaces of the Quai d'Orsay and of the Fine Arts. Most of the public edifices of Paris that stood in need of repair have been attended to, and many restorations of the monuments of the middle ages are in progress." "Vast drainage works are undertaken; gas is generally used throughout the town. "Works of great importance are in progress," says Galignani, "and more may be expected every year; the Government leads the way in this march of improvement, and what is undertaken by public authority is now not only begun, but quickly executed." We should add, that private enterprise has also, of late years, done much for the

\* Galignani gives the following extent of Paris, in hectares, at different periods:—

Under	Julius Caesar	..	..	B.C. 56	..	Hectares
—	Julian	..	..	A.D. 371	..	1,528
—	Philip Augustus	..	..	1211	..	2,878
—	Charles VI.	..	..	1383	..	25,285
—	Henry III.	..	..	1581	..	43,920
—	Louis XIII.	..	..	1634	..	48,360
—	Louis XIV.	..	..	1686	..	56,780
—	Louis XV.	..	..	1711	..	110,370
—	Louis XVI.	..	..	1788	..	133,712
—	Louis Philippe	..	..	1843	..	337,043

Victor Hugo, in the "Hunchback of Notre Dame," published in 1831, says:—"The Paris of the 15th century was already a gigantic city. We modern Parisians in general are much mistaken in regard to the ground which we imagine it has gained. Since the time of Louis XI., Paris has not increased above one-third."

embellishment and improvement of the capital; and a vast number of handsome private houses have been erected, in some places forming almost entirely new districts.

The Fortifications are the most recent public works in Paris; they were commenced in 1841, and are now completed as regards the walls and forts, but not their armament. They form a continuous enclosure, embracing the two banks of the Seine, bastioned and terraced, with about 33 feet of escarpment, faced with masonry. There are also to be outer works, with casemates, besides several detached trenches. At different points are placed drawbridges, magazines, &c., and several military roads of communication have been formed. The distance of this belt from the octroi wall varies from 700 yards to 2 miles. These forts are to be armed by 2238 mortars, cannons, or howitzers, 575 rampart guns, 200,000 muskets, 1500 *fusées de guerre*, 2760 gun carriages, employing a million of projectiles, of various sorts. The artillery will have a range of 600 metres. It is stated in the French journals, that the forts of Charenton, Nogent, and St. Denis have already received their *matériel* of artillery.

Of Railways, there are eight, having stations in Paris, at present in operation. The population of Paris, at the last census, in 1846, was 1,053,897.

### THE PICTURE.

The View, as already explained, has been sketched from the towers of Notre Dame, every face, every stone of which is a page, not only of the history of the country, but also of the history of art and science. The Roman abbey and the philosophical church—Gothic art and Saxon art—are all blended, combined, and amalgamated in Notre Dame.

Right and left, and in the centre distance, the river is crossed by bridges of various design: of these, including several not to be seen from the point of our view, there are 27; Pont Notre Dame (40) being the oldest. The Pont Neuf (32), which crosses the two arms of the Seine, with the intermediate portion of the Isle of the City, scarcely exceeds our London-bridge or Southwark-bridge in length, and falls considerably short of Waterloo or Westminster; the other bridges are scarcely half the length of the Pont Neuf.

The Quays are a fine feature of the city; in some instances, as on the right of the picture, they are planted with trees; and in all cases they are flanked with lofty houses. The Hôtel de Ville, a fine specimen of the *renaissance*, is seen in the right hand corner. Higher up, we see the river flanked by the Louvre and the Tuilleries; and the beautiful façade of the Chamber of Deputies, just above the Pont de la Concorde.

In the centre foreground of the Picture we see the wedge-like form of the *Île de la Cité*, which Victor Hugo has so graphically described.

The Churches are too numerous for us to specify: here we have the proudly-swelling dome, the storied and multiform tower; the Gothic spire and the campanile; yet a hybrid mixture of the pointed and semicircular, and art of almost countless periods. And, about midway to the right, is the costly Grecian temple of *La Madeleine*, with its rich columns and colossal statues, finely sculptured frieze, vast pediment and alto-relievo—the largest in existence.

The scene is richly studded with monuments of man's philanthropy, as well as of his piety. In the left distance is the *Hôtel des Invalides*, its good and wise object—to shelter the old and disabled soldier—but ill designated by the false glory of its huge gilt dome.

Of Palaces, the centre of the view presents a magnificent nucleus in the vast piles of the Louvre and the Tuilleries—the Place once the scene of the gay tournament—the triumphal arch of Napoleon's gale of glory—the long galleries, stored with priceless gems of art; and, beyond these, the royal, yet public, palace gardens. Left of the Seine is the Luxembourg Palace, rich in the works of living artists—and now known as the Chamber of Peers. Elsewhere in the Picture may be seen the stately palace, the family mansion, and the costly hotel, yet indicating rather by their vastness, than their beauty, the rank of their occupants.

To the right the Boulevards may be distinctly traced; and in the centre of the Picture, beyond the Tuilleries, lies the *Place de la Concorde*, perhaps the most magnificently embellished area in the world. To this proud display of art succeed the *Champs Elysées*, terminated by the colossal *Arc de l'Etoile*, three-fourths of the height of our London Monument. Elsewhere are seen a few of the sculptured gates or arches of the city—strongly characteristic of the taste of a great military people,—and, in their classic design, seeming a sort of link between the past and the present—of ancient Gaul and modern France.

Another national edifice is the *Ecole Militaire* (1), to the left of the *Invalides*, thus suggesting the Alpha and Omega of military glory; whilst, in the far distance, are the fortified heights, portions of the vast defensive cordon which has just been thrown around the good city of Paris. Two of the three Telegraphs are shown: one on the tower of St. Sulpice Church (12); and the other, almost in the extreme left distance, upon the church of St. Eustache (54), at Montmartre.

Science, too, has her temples and palatial homes, as in the Institute, the Observatory, &c.; and Literature as well as Art, her long galleries, wherein are stored invaluable treasures. The Theatres are spacious and numerous, though of little architectural attraction.

Here and there are seen the ornamented *Marchés*, or Market-places, with their fountains and spacious areas, contributing to the health as well as the convenience of the city.

We cannot conclude better than with another page from Victor Hugo's charming work, recapitulating a few of the characteristics of the city, though, it should be recollected, by a worshipper of middle-age art:—

"There is the Paris of Catherine de Medici at the Tuilleries; the Paris of Henry II. at the Hôtel de Ville; two edifices still in a grand style: the Paris of Henry IV. at the Place Royale—fronts of brick, with stone quoins, and slated roofs—tricoloured houses; the Paris of Louis XIII. at Val de Grace—a squat, clumsy style, something paunch-bellied in the column, and hunch-backed in the dome; the Paris of Louis XIV. at the Invalides—grand, rich, gilded, and cold; the Paris of Louis XV. at St. Sulpice—volutes, knots of ribbons, clouds, vermicelli, chimeras, and the Lord knows what, all in stone; the Paris of Louis XVI. at the Pantheon—a wretched copy of St. Peter's at Rome; the Paris of the Republic at the School of Medicine—a poor Greek and Roman style, resembling the Coliseum or the Parthenon as the Constitution of the year 3 does the laws of Minos—it is called in architecture the *Messidor style*; the Paris of Napoleon at the Place Vendôme—this is sublime—a column of bronze made of cannon; the Paris of the Restoration at the Exchange—a very white colonnade supporting a very smooth frieze; the whole is square, and cost twenty millions."

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